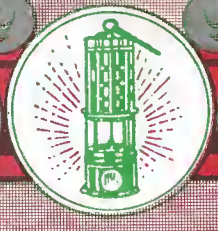

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

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DECEMBER, 1935

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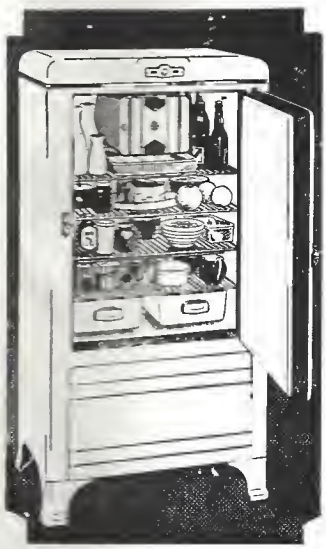

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AND A HAPPY, PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!

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We extend to you our cordial wishes for a Merry Christmas and for a New Year filled with health, prosperity and happiness, and we acknowledge our indebtedness to you for the patronage you have so generously accorded us.

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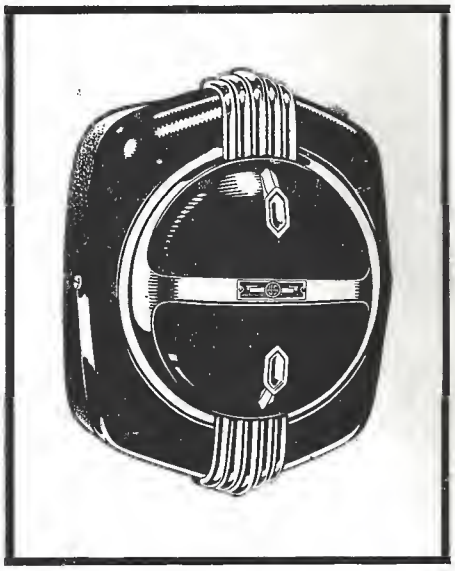

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 12 | DECEMBER, 1935 | NUMBER 12

Samuel Pepys, the World's Best Known Diarist

SAMUEL PEPYS (pronounced Peeps) was born in London, England, on February 23, 1633, dying in Clapham, London, on May 26, 1703, in the seventy-first year of his age. Pepys was educated in St. Paul's School and Magdalene College, Cambridge, from which he was graduated in 1653. Little is recorded of the next two years, when in 1655, at the age of twenty-two, he married Elizabeth St. Michel, a girl of fifteen, of French blood. To marry, Pepys pawned his lute for forty shillings.

Pepys was related by marriage to Sir Sydney Montagu, a nephew of Oliver Cromwell. Sir Sydney's son, Edward Montagu, a close friend of "Ironside," the title won by Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor, was a first cousin of Pepys, and after he was created Earl of Sandwich and put in joint command of the Commonwealth fleet, Montagu made Pepys his secretary or steward of the Earl's private affairs, a task which eventually led to the appointment of Clerk of the Navy.

In the next succeeding nine years, Pepys wrote his famous diary in a shorthand of his own invention. The original diary which stands on the shelves of the Pepys Library at Magdalene College, consists of six leather-bound octavo volumes. For a hundred years after the author's death, it remained undeciphered, and only when John Evelyn's diary was published in 1818, was serious thought given to Pepys' cryptic writings. John Smith, an undergraduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, spent three years, working twelve hours a day, in the task of deciphering 3,000 pages of close and somewhat faint shorthand.

The diary is perhaps the most revealing personal record ever written. Mixed with a pitiless chronicle of personal petty misdemeanors, there will be found much that is lofty and inspiring, coupled with an intense loyalty to King and Country. When Lord Sandwich let impropriety govern his conduct, Pepys wrote a letter of reproof to his patron, basing it upon "the duty which every bit of bread I eat tells me I owe to your Lordship." When the great plague entered London in 1665, Pepys alone remained in the Navy Office, from whence he wrote to Sir William Coventry, who was then serving with the fleet, saying:

> "The sickness in general thickens round us, and particularly upon our neighbourhood. You, Sir, took your turn of the sword; I therefore must not grudge to take mine of the pestilence."

The diarist's story of the London plague, written from day to day, yet remains one of the most dramatic records of Old London's history. On August 12, 1665, he made the following entry:

> "The people die so that now it seems they are fain to carry the dead to be buried by day-light, the nights not sufficing to do it in. And my Lord Mayor commands people to be within at nine at night, all as they say that sick may have liberty to go abroad for ayre."

On August 31, he made this record:

> "In the City died this week 7,496, and of them 6,102 of the plague. But it is feared that the true number of the dead this week is nearly 10,000; partly from the poor that cannot be taken notice of through the greatness of the number, and partly from the Quakers and others that will not have any bell ring for them."

Before winter came, bringing the end of the plague, grass grew lush and green between the cobble-stones on certain streets. Every person who could escape, did so, but Pepys stayed, doing valiant work.

On September 2, 1666, the year following the plague, Pepys' maid, Jane, called the family at three in the morning to tell them of a great fire within the city. Again the diarist's story of this fire, which stands second only to that of Sir John Evelyn's, is dramatic in the extreme. A fierce eastern wind in a very dry season, drove the fire through the city, and in a few hours, the whole south portion was destroyed, from Cheapside to the Thames, includ-

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ing St. Paul's Church and London Bridge. Ten thousand buildings, many of great age and historically prominent, were destroyed. The London fire, like all great catastrophes, held some saving properties. Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect, was given opportunity to design many new buildings, including a new St. Paul's, whose great dome overshadows the city, and which ranks as the best known church of the English-speaking world.

Samuel Pepys' wife was a highly volatile and emotional character. Their life was punctuated by continuous quarreling, each argument in turn settled by the husband making some concession. Such at times took the form of a promise not to see or speak to a certain lady again. That Samuel was deeply susceptible to a fair face and slender waist, he did not deny. Among other peculiarities, he insisted on employing his wife's maids, and good looks were a prime requisite of employment. On one occasion when Mrs. Pepys was "ill in bed with mighty pain, her left cheek so swelled that we feared it would break, Willet (a maid) come to me with an errand from her mistress, and this time I first did give her a little kiss, she being a very pretty humoured girlie."

Pepys did not confine his kissing to his wife's pretty maids. Nell Gwynn, the actress and the King's mistress, whose ashes rest in St. Martin's in the Fields, London, was kissed by him. Mrs. Knipp, "the most excellent mad humoured thing," who sang a little Scotch song, "Barbary Allen," divinely, called to see him and to tell him "how like a devil her husband treated her, and so I kissed her and parted." The gentle art of kissing rose to a high point with Pepys, when on February 23, 1669, he, with his wife and two young ladies, visited Westminster Abbey. "And here we did see, by particular favour the body of Queen Katherine of Valois; and I had the upper part of her body in my hands, and I did kiss her mouth, reflecting upon it that I did kiss a queen, and that this was my birthday, 36 years old, that I did first kiss a queen." Katherine was the wife of King Henry V, and was interred in 1457, 212 years before Samuel's osculatory enterprise, doubtless reverentially conducted, was carried out.

The years that Pepys spent in government service were eventful ones. Charles II was King of England and his reign was in no sense a dull one, including a war with Holland, which cost England for naval expenses alone $12,500,000 (wars were cheap then). The "newes is come that the fleete of the Dutch, of about 20 ships, which come upon our coast, is gone to the Firth, perhaps to trouble the Scotch privateers," gave the diarist modest concern, not so much perhaps as did the payment of Lady Castlemayne's debts, amounting to $150,000, by the King. Samuel was given to outbursts of temper, as for example, he records, "Home to dinner, where finding the cloth laid and much crumpled, but clean, I grew angry and flung the trenchers about the room, and in a mighty heat I was." There was, however, a greater and more imposing side to this man, who wrote as unsparingly of his own weaknesses as he did of more important things.

The diary contains much that was apparently frivolous, which nevertheless gives the reader of today a deep insight into the thought and customs of that time. When James II ascended to the throne on the death of Charles II, Pepys was still able to do much of value for the Navy, but with the abdication of the King a few weeks later, Pepys was retired, transferring his interests to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, and to Magdalene College. One of his greatest activities was that relating to Christ's Hospital, a school for poor boys and girls.

The Royal Navy then found it difficult to obtain a sufficient number of educated boys who, after leaving school, would serve as apprentices on the King's ships, or in the merchant service, and so Charles II, on August 19, 1673, established at Christ's Hospital a mathematical school for forty poor boys, who were to be taught the art of navigation and the whole science of arithmetic. Forty boys were chosen from the "Grosse of ye Blew Coat Boys" who were versed in "grammar and arithmetic to the rule of three." Blue Coat Boys was the name by which the Christ's School boys were known, and to this day those chosen for the Mathematical School wear badges to indicate that they were "Children of ye New Royal Foundation."

Pepys was elected a Governor of the Royal Foundation, only to find that dishonesty and incompetence saturated the whole teaching and managerial staff. Without other engrossing duties, his eyesight nearly gone, the now aging man fought a merciless fight for betterment, a fight that lasted for many years. The story of this fight, which came after the close of his diary, is well set forth in a volume put out in September last by the University of Pennsylvania Press, "Mr. Pepys upon the State of Christ-Hospital," by Rudolf Kirk. Space permits but scant quotation from this informing work. However, we will reproduce one paragraph from a letter of protest written by Pepys to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen under date of July 12, 1698, five years preceding his death:

> "It being from this Court only that I derive my relation as a Governour to Christ-Hospital; 'tis to it alone I hold my self first accountable for the Issue of my Endeavours under that

Charge. Not that either You or myself (could it have been avoided) had ever had the trouble of it in this Place: As having made it my many Years Labour. to have prevented or cur'd elsewhere (at the Hospital, I mean) those Evils, which from my disappointments there, I am now driven to expose to You here.

"What they are. I take leave to refer You for Information to two Papers of mine, of the 23d of March and 5th of April last; which (besides many others lying with the Hospital) have for some Months been by me lodg'd, in the Hands of the Right Honourable and my Honoured Friend the Lord Mayor; shewing the present State of this Unhappy House in its Revenue, Stock, and Debts; with another prepar'd at the same time, and ready (when seasonable) to follow them, relating to the no less wretched Condition of it, in its Moral and Religious Deconomy; Making together, such an Instance of ROYAL and PRIVATE CHARITIES, consecrated to Uses the Most Pious and Publick, so spent, so misapply'd. perverted. and unaccountably sunk. within so little time, to so great a Value. and with so reproachful an Account to be given of any End of its Institution answer'd. towards either God or Man: as I firmly believe. the Story of no one House of Charity. in any Christian Age or Place. can parallel."

Reverting to the diary in which the last entry was made on May 31, 1669, this man, whose eyesight at thirty-six years of age, was half gone, wrote these pathetic words:

"And thus ends all that I doubt I shall ever be able to do with my own eyes in the keeping of my Journal. I being not able to do it any longer. having done now so long as to undo my eyes almost every time that I take a pen in my hand: and therefore whatever comes of it I must forbear: and therefore resolve from this time forward to have it kept by my people in long-hand. and must therefore be contented to set down no more than is fit for them and all the world to know: or if there be any thing (which cannot be much. now my amours to Deb. are past, and my eyes hindering me in almost all other pleasures.) I must endeavour to keep a margin in my book open, to add here and there a note in shorthand with my own hand.

"And so I betake myself to that course, which is almost as much as to see myself go into my grave: for which, and all the discomforts that will accompany my being blind, the good God prepare me! S. P."

Regardless of many personal indiscretions, Samuel Pepys, whose monument is that of a personal record not meant for other eyes to read, was a loyal civil servant, and a capable administrator. If Pepys had realized that this diary of his would eventually be deciphered, printed and read, wherever the English language is used and in countries that he had never heard of, he might have been more circumspect. If, however, such were the case, it is doubtful if the record would have ever seen print, and the world would have missed a most interesting study of the lives and times of the late seventeenth century, as well as a self-revealed insight into a great man's soul.

Run of the Mine

The Compleat Collier

IN 1708. a mine servant or undertaker (superintendent or mine foreman) published and printed a little book known as "The Compleat Collier, or The whole Art of Sinking, Getting, and Working, Coal Mines, &c. as Is now used in the Northern Parts, Especially about Sunderland and New-Castle." This book bears the initials "F. C." and in the 227 years that have passed since the book was printed, the author's full name has disappeared, and as a result a very intelligent man will be denied for all time (unless his identity is discovered) the fame which he might have secured.

One of the reasons actuating our government in promoting the transportation of passengers and mail by airplanes was that of developing the airplane, and the art of handling same, for national defense purposes. "F. C.," in the first paragraph of his treatise, suggests that the coal industry of Great Britain should be developed as "a Nursery for Saylers, &c." What the author had in mind was that if coal was produced in material quantities in Northumberland. England. a market would be found in the south of England and on the Continent and the men employed in navigating the small ships would provide material for national defense purposes if such was required. The matter of furnishing employment to many thousands of the poor then residing in northern England was likewise advanced on behalf of coal mine development.

One has but to read this little book to discover that the methods employed in prospecting in F. C.'s day, including the use of churn drills driven by hand, with subsequent sinking of shafts, have not changed insofar as the fundamentals are concerned. Many of the problems confronting the sinker of today, including quicksand, water, and explosive gas, are referred to, and we gather from the text that the "sincker" receiving from 24 to 28 cents

per day for his labor, drove his way, while sinking, through rock, however hard, without the aid of explosives.

The hazards that attach to the work of sinking shafts are well referred to in the following quotation:

> "As also for his own Personal Security, for if he have not Judgment, the Shivers or Splints of the Whin or hard Stone, which is met with, will Wound him severely (I have known it so) to the loss of their Eyes, and cutting their Leaders and Nerves, in Arms or Legs to their future Lameness and Inability of Labour ever after: But what is worse of all if he be altogether unacquainted with this sort of sinking Labour, he may loose his Life by Styth, which is a sort of bad foul Air, or Fume exhaling out of some Minerals, or partings of Stone (for there are several sorts of Stone, which we pass thro' as well as Minerals, &c.) and here an Ignorant Man is Cheated of his Life insencibly, as also he by his Ignorance may be burnt to Death by the Surfet, which is another dangerous sort of bad Air, but of a fiery Nature like Lightning, which blasts and tears all before it, if it takes hold of the Candle, which an experienced Labourer will discover and extinguish, tho' it be going to take at his Candle, and can sometimes smell to be Dangerous or hurtful. therefore all Sinkers should be skilled in these Matters for their own Security sake."

In 1708. the coal gained by the hewer or miner. was loaded into baskets woven by hand. which in turn were dragged to the shaft bottom by a putter. a wooden sledge used as a conveyance. the mine car mounted on wheels with a wooden track. not then in general use. In that same period. James Watt discovered the use of steam. and Thomas Newcomen was working on the first steam engine. which was put into service in 1712. The author of the book had the Newcomen pumping engine in mind when he wrote:

> "Abroad, there is this and that Invention found out to draw out all great Waists, or Drowned Collieries, of what depth soever: I dare assure such Artists, may have such Encouragement as would keep them their Coach and Six, for we cannot do it by our Engines, and there are several good Collieries which lye unwrought and drowned for want of such Noble Engines or Methods as are talk'd of or pretended to, yet there is one Invention of drawing Water by Fire, which we hear of, and perhaps doth to purpose in many Places and Circumstances, but in these Collieries here a way, I am affraid, there are not many dare Venture of it, because *Nature* doth generally afford us too much Sulpherous Matter, to bring more Fire within these our deep Bowels of the Earth. so that we Judge cool Inventions of Suction or Force, would be safest for this our Concern. if any such could be found that would do so much better, and with more Expedition than what is done generally here."

It is apparent that "F. C." was laboring under the impression that the pumping engine would necessitate bringing fire into the mine instead of making use of steam created by burning fuel on the surface.

That the occasional hewer tried to take advantage of his employer by setting "big Coals so hollow at the Corfe bottom. and cover them with some small Coals at the top of the Corves, and make it look like a full Corfe." suggests that the theory of original sin ran perhaps even more strongly two hundred years ago than it does today. That the employer was likewise not above taking such advantage as he could obtain. is well set forth in subsequent pages of the book.

One of the most interesting paragraphs is that in which the author attempts to explain the pitch of the Northumberland coal seams, which apparently either dropped away or rose from the shaft location, in the majority of instances. Explanatory of the reason why coal seams lie at an angle instead of in a horizontal position. the author said:

> "Rise is commonly found to be to the South. and to the South West of most Collieries. We can give no Reason why this would be so, only I have with my self Fancied it may be (by a Magnetic sort of Quality) with Respect to the Sun's Noted Ascent to the said South Points. and I call it Magnetic, not in Respect of the Magnet or Load-Stone, because that draws to North Point but Magnetic, *quod magnas habet Vires*. Or otherwise by bearing some Proportion with the Nature of the Descent and Current of the Waters, or Rivers in this Kingdom. which are generally Observed to be to the Eastwards: but I shall wave this piece of Curiosity. it being above my Capacity."

The work concludes with the Latin quotation, "*Pecuniae Obediunt Omnia*," (All things obey money). This quotation refers to the author's reference to the old custom of giving the shaft sinkers "5 or 10 Guineas or more according to the Generosity of the Owner," after coal was reached. We have had one such experience in our own time. With the completion of two shafts sunk in 1917-1918. in Southern Illinois, the mine superintendent who. by the way, was a fellow countryman of "F. C.". deferred the payment of the usual gift until the two shafts were connected underground, a distance of five hundred feet, whereupon the drink money

was made available, with the result that a number of the workers at least dropped out for a shift or two. The years pass and times change, but many of the traditions established in Great Britain within the coal industry many years ago, transplanted to foreign soil, hang on tenaciously. It is a pity that the world does not know the name and background of the man who wrote this little book, who deserves a place, perhaps in a lesser way, alongside the author of "De Re Metallica," translated several years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

The Will to Believe

THE American people are always ready to take on anything that is new. A new religion or cult, a new theory of political economy, or a new secret society, all are grabbed up much as a hungry dog grabs a bone. Dog bones seldom carry much meat, but they serve for something to chew on, and perhaps that is the secret behind our great national urge.

Some two weeks ago, forty-one defendants were on trial before a Federal Judge in Chicago, charged with using the mails to defraud, the prize promised in this case the estate of England's great navigator and explorer, Sir Francis Drake, who died in 1596.

That the prime mover in the swindle syndicate is yet an inmate of a Federal prison, in no way discouraged 70,000 gullible persons sending sums of money in the belief that they were all heirs at law of Sir Francis, and that they would get their share of an estate that never existed. Of course, the Drake swindle is among our oldest, but there is always a new crop of suckers, ripe for the sickle.

Another enterprise attracting the attention of the expectant element of America is the Townsend plan, which proposes giving $200 a month in the form of a pension, to several million middle-aged and aged persons. It would be heresy to class this movement with the Drake "get rich quick" enterprise, but is does enjoy an income as shown by the Townsend financial statement for the period July 1, 1934 to September 30, 1935, fifteen months, recently made public. This statement, as published in the daily press, shows "receipts and other credits" for the period amounted to $636,803.21 and their "disbursements and other charges" totaled $585,446.42. Here are some interesting items of expenditure: Salaries, offices, auditing, etc., $39,550.44; postage, $14,196.91; organizers and organization expenses, $76,978.45; commissions to organizers, $29.171.42; Washington office expenses, $22,140.56; books, buttons and petitions, $20,093.66; radio, $44.382.71; books furnished to clubs and area managers' supplies, $49,659.09; operating accounts, etc., regional offices, $59,071.03.

Only a few years ago, the nation enjoyed the spectacle of a secret society organized by a clique located in one of our southern states, that sold to gullible thousands for the small sum of $15, a load of religious and racial bigotry and prejudice, a job lot of mummery consisting of blood curdling oaths, passwords, and imbecile signs, plus a pillow slip and a bed sheet.

The dupe of today, whether he believes in bed sheets, signs, passwords, a share in a fortune that never existed, or $200 a month conditional on quick spending of same, must be the possessor of a happy philosophy which enables him to get a kick out of fooling himself.

Petrol (Gasoline) From Coal

ON OCTOBER 15 last, a coal hydrogenation petrol plant was opened in Billingham-on-Tees, England, in the presence of many distinguished men, including Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, former Premier of Great Britain.

This plant was started in a very small way in 1927, research work continued through the depression period, until at the time of its opening, 12,000,000 gallons of petrol or gasoline had been produced. The process is a very involved and extensive one, the clean coal passed through grinding mills where it is mixed with heavy oil obtained from a previous stage of the process, the mixed coal and oil ground into a fine paste, consisting of fifty per cent coal and an equal amount of heavy oil. High pressure paste injectors force this paste against a pressure of 3,700 pounds per square inch, into a converter system, where it is mixed with hydrogen gas, this gas manufactured and compressed in the plant. The paste and hydrogen gas are then passed through a preheater to the reaction temperature of 450 degrees Centigrade (842 degrees Fahrenheit). The reaction takes place in a converter, the gassy products passing out overhead to a cooler, where the condensed oils separate from the uncondensed gases. The condensed oils are then pumped to a distillation unit where they are fractionated in quite the same manner that crude oil is distilled in a regular refinery. The uncondensed gases are thereafter treated to recover the available hydrogen and the residue, chiefly hydrocarbon gas, is returned to another portion of the plant for treatment. The hydrogenation process represents a revolution in fuel technology, the only raw materials used being coal and water, and where it is desirable to do so, the entire products can be reduced to petrol or gasoline.

The Billingham plant now makes four per cent of Great Britain's consumption of petrol, this output nearly as large as that of all of the other sources of motor spirit, such as benzol from gas works and coke ovens, low-temperature carbonization, etc. The cost of the research work continued since 1927 is estimated at five million dollars. About four tons of coal are required to make one

ton or 300 gallons of petrol, the long ton and the British Imperial gallon, of greater capacity than ours, used in these calculations. The capital expended in the construction of the plant approximates $15,000,000.

Some day when our supply of crude oil becomes scarce, the nation will be compelled to turn to coal for a supply of fuel for internal combustion engines. When that time comes, Wyoming and Montana, with great deposits of lignite coal, readily adapted to the hydrogenation process, will become the source of the nation's gasoline, lubricating oil, coal tar, and creosote requirements.

Visit of Mr. K. H. McNeill

MR. K. H. MCNEILL, Agent of the Fife Coal Company, at Kelty, Fifeshire, Scotland, spent a week during October visiting properties of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Mr. McNeill's company, one of the largest in Scotland, mining about 4,000,000 tons annually, is opening a new property in which they plan to use pit cars of 3½-tons capacity, with winding skips such as used in the Eastern coal fields of the United States. Both the large pit cars and the skips are something new in Scotland, and Mr. McNeill desired to get first-hand information, making the long journey from Scotland for this purpose.

Mr. K. H. McNeill

Our visitor enjoyed his stay in Rock Springs very much, meeting former friends here who had worked under his supervision in the Scottish mines. After leaving Rock Springs, he attended the meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at St. Louis, Missouri, later spending some time at the Goodman, Jeffrey and other manufacturing plants, sailing for his home on the S. S. Caledonia, November 16.

Mr. McNeill's visit was most interesting, and his discussions on British mining practice were greatly appreciated by the different mining staffs with whom he came in contact. He was greatly interested in wide open spaces of the West, signifying a desire to return at some future time.

We read recently an interesting article in a Scottish paper which dealt with the revamping of a coal mining plant of the Wemyss Coal Company, in East Fife, Scotland, on the shores of the Firth of Forth. This mine opened about 100 years ago, and originally the coal was carried up ladders to the pit head by women with creels. Later the shaft was sunk deeper and more up-to-date equipment put in. Now large electric pumps and large electric hoisting engines are in use, and raise both coal and water from a depth of 1,900 feet. It is estimated that there will be enough coal in this shaft to last an additional one hundred years. That is quite a period of time compared with the relatively short-lived mines in many parts of the United States.

It is interesting, also, because of its starting out in a very primitive way, now planning to hoist a large tonnage with the most modern of appliances.

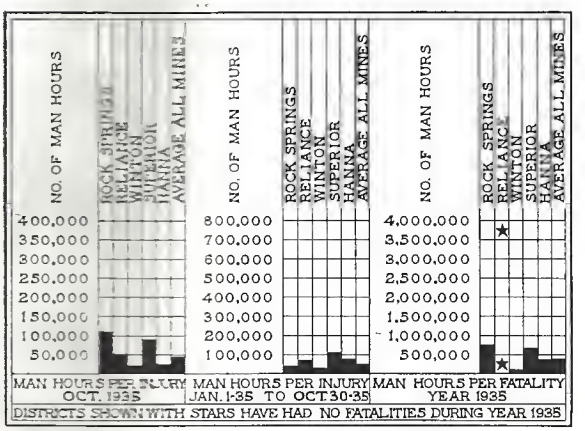
A weary telegraph agent stationed many miles from nowhere in the Sudan, Africa, in the hottest part of Summer wired his superior officer: "Please relieve me, can't stay here, am surrounded by lions, elephants and wolves."

The officer heartlessly wired back: "There are no wolves in the Sudan."

Whereupon the weary one replied: "Referring to my wire of yesterday, cancel wolves."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

October Accident Graph



EIGHT injuries happening in October swell the total number for the year at an alarming rate. One fatal accident happening at Superior "B" Mine was the worst, killing an excellent workman and thereby ruining this mine's safety record. Another accident at Rock Springs No. 4 Mine maimed a workman so that he will be crippled the rest of his life.

An analysis of this year's bad safety record shows that we have slipped badly, that workmen are taking long chances and are disobeying established safe practices of doing their work. The supervisory staff will have to do more thinking about its work, do better planning, weed out the men who continue to work unsafely and do a better job of disciplining.

There are far too many accidents occurring in the mines, the majority of which are absolutely uncalled for. They can be reduced to practically nil if each man does his part.

Get the Safety habit. Live, think and act Safety. It pays dividends in more ways than one.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

OCTOBER, 1935

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	41,951	1	41,951
Rock Springs No. 8..	53,018	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	16,336	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	38,318	1	38,318
Reliance Outside ...	12,474	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	55,307	3	18,436
Winton Outside	10,976	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	25,844	1	25,844
Superior "C".....	26,439	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	25,438	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	13,909	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	37,891	1	37,891
Hanna Outside	13,587	1	13,587

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1935

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..260,365		5	52,073
Rock Springs No. 8..373,303		14	26,665
Rock Springs Outside 135,347		0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....260,820		5	52,164
Rcliance Outside.... 89,502		1	89,502
Winton No. 1.....400,015		17	23,530
Winton Outside..... 87,276		0	No Injury
Superior "B".....188,384		1	188,384
Superior "C".....181,608		3	60,536
Superior "E".....185,220		2	92,610
Superior Outside....109,298		0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....255,745		4	63,936
Hanna Outside.....112,976		1	112,976

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

OCTOBER, 1935

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs	111.305	1	111,305
Reliance	50.792	1	50,792
Winton	66.283	3	22,094
Superior	91.630	1	91,630
Hanna	51.478	2	25,739
All Districts.....	371,488	8	46,436
All Districts, 1934...	290,197	5	58,039

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1935

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs.....	769,015	19	40,474
Reliance	350,322	6	58,387
Winton	487,291	17	28,664
Superior	664,510	6	110,752
Hanna	368,721	5	73,744
All Districts.....	2,639,859	53	49,809
All Districts, 1934.	2,288,206	47	48,685

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

DURING the month of October we had eight serious injuries, bringing the total for the year to fifty-three. The injuries were of a very serious nature and included a fatal, two amputations and several fractures. The number of the accidents in itself is bad, but the character of the injuries is much worse. What are we going to do about it?

Just as a suggestion, why not read over the list of the various injuries and see for ourselves how these things happen, how simply they happen, and determine in our own minds what each of us can do to stop these serious injuries. Most everyone will agree that good housekeeping is essential. It is also absolutely necessary that we keep our minds on our work while we are working, looking after our own safety and the safety of our Buddies. These things will go a long way in stopping accidents. Let us all put forth more effort during the month of December. Make it and every month to come a "No Injury" month!

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*	*Man Hours*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 3	49.354	0	No Injury
2.	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	45,027	0	No Injury
3.	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	42.847	0	No Injury
4.	Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Section 6	42,791	0	No Injury
5.	Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	36,470	0	No Injury
6.	Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	36,323	0	No Injury
7.	Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	36,057	0	No Injury
8.	Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	35,546	0	No Injury
9.	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	35,308	0	No Injury
10.	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	34,776	0	No Injury
11.	Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Section 2	34,734	0	No Injury
12.	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	34,552	0	No Injury
13.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4, Section 6	33,917	0	No Injury
14.	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	33.859	0	No Injury
15.	Evan Reese	Reliance 1, Section 2	32.914	0	No Injury
16.	William Greek	Reliance 1, Section 1	31.815	0	No Injury
17.	Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	27.706	0	No Injury
18.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs 4, Section 5	26.754	0	No Injury
19.	Henry Bays	Superior E, Section 6	25.991	0	No Injury
20.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4, Section 7	25,447	0	No Injury
21.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton 1, Section 11	25,270	0	No Injury
22.	John Valco	Winton 1, Section 12	25,095	0	No Injury
23.	John Cukale	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	23,599	0	No Injury
24.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 7	19,006	0	No Injury
25.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1, Section 6	18,060	0	No Injury
26.	John Cameron	Rock Springs 8, Section 8	15,870	0	No Injury
27.	Ed While	Hanna 4, Section 5	15,612	0	No Injury
28.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs 4, Section 8	13,622	0	No Injury
29.	George Wales	Hanna 4, Section 6	13,085	0	No Injury
30.	J. H. Wise	Winton 1, Section 13	11,634	0	No Injury
31.	James Harrison	Hanna 4, Section 8	10,482	0	No Injury
32.	Ed. Christensen	Rock Springs 4, Section 9	9,890	0	No Injury
33.	James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 11	9,890	0	No Injury
34.	Gus Collins	Hanna 4, Section 9	9,383	0	No Injury
35.	John Copyak	Rock Springs 4, Section 10	8,706	0	No Injury
36.	Ed Overy, Sr.	Superior B, Section 6	7,987	0	No Injury
37.	C. E. Thorbro	Rock Springs 4, Section 12	7,154	0	No Injury
38.	Albert Hicks	Superior C, Section 7	5,110	0	No Injury
39.	M. A. Sharp	Winton 1, Section 14	4,326	0	No Injury
40.	Nick Conzatti	Superior E, Section 7	3,626	0	No Injury
41.	Bert Peterson	Winton 1, Section 17	2,674	0	No Injury
42.	Andrew Strannigan	Winton 1, Section 16	2,611	0	No Injury
43.	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 13	2,149	0	No Injury

44.	Jed Orme	Rock Springs	8,	Section	9	791	0	No Injury
45.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section	3	84,522	1	84,522
46.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section	5	63,482	1	63,482
47.	Charles Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section	3	60,067	1	60,067
48.	Joe Jones	Hanna	4,	Section	4	52,582	1	52,582
49.	Frank Hearne	Hanna	4,	Section	2	47,113	1	47,113
50.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section	1	42,868	1	42,868
51.	Joe Goyen	Superior	B,	Section	5	39,970	1	39,970
52.	C. L. Wilson	Winton	1,	Section	4	37,086	1	37,086
53.	R. T. Wilsón	Winton	1,	Section	10	34,496	1	34,496
54.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section	8	33,047	1	33,047
55.	Paul Cox	Superior	E,	Section	5	32,585	1	32,585
56.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section	7	32,109	1	32,109
57.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4,	Section	2	30,956	1	30,956
58.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section	2	59,998	2	29,999
59.	John Adams	Rock Springs	4,	Section	4	29,696	1	29,696
60.	James Henderson	Winton	1,	Section	9	28,525	1	28,525
61.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section	4	27,801	1	27,801
62.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section	4	52,689	2	26,345
63.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section	5	50,491	2	25,246
64.	Richard Haag	Superior	E,	Section	4	24,479	1	24,479
65.	Tom Hall	Reliance	1,	Section	5	40,544	2	20,272
66.	Arthur McTee	Rock Springs	8,	Section	1	62,503	4	15,626
67.	C. E. Williams	Winton	1,	Section	2	27,244	2	13,622
68.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section	3	38,585	3	12,862
69.	John Peternell	Winton	1.	Section	3	21,546	2	10,773
70.	L. Rock	Superior	C.	Section	6	9,373	1	9,373
71.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section	1	17,913	2	8,957
72.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section	6	39,330	5	7,866
73.	James Hearne	Hanna	4,	Section	7	13,107	2	6,554
74.	Marlin Hall	Winton	1,	Section	15	2,933	5	587
	TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935					2,105,460	51	41,284
	TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1934					1,798,747	43	41,831

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	H. J. Harrington	Rock Springs	135.347	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward	Superior	109.298	0	No Injury
3.	Richard Gibbs	Winton	87.276	0	No Injury
4.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	112.976	1	112,976
5.	William Telck	Reliance	89.502	1	89,502
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935		534.399	2	267,200
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1934		489.459	4	122,365
	TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935		2.639.859	53	49,809
	TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1934		2.288.206	47	48,685

October Injuries

SAM MILOSEVICH, *Jugo-Slav, age 49, timberman. Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 3.* Compound fracture of right arm necessitating amputation above elbow. Period of disability undetermined.

Sam and his helper were sent to timber a return air course where some top coal had fallen. Track and trolley line are maintained in the entry. The workmen were using a haulage motor to carry timber to the fall. On the return trip with light motor, the trolley line fell out of two trolley clamps (due to the fall of top coal) allowing it to sag and strike side of motor. which caused considerable arcing. Sam became excited no doubt, and, in jumping off motor, his foot was caught between a track tie and motor bumper, causing him to fall alongside of motor which again struck his arm, resulting in a compound fracture with arterial bleeding. Circulation could not be restored and amputation was necessary.

First Aid, rendered by Mine Foreman,

Thomas Overy and Unit Foreman, Henry Krichbaum, no doubt saved Sam's life, as otherwise he would have bled to death in a very short time. This is a most regrettable injury to Sam, an accident which only the workman can avoid, happening as it did in one of the safest places in the mine.

BARTON GROSSO, SR., *Italian, age 67, faceman, Reliance No. 1 Mine, Section No. 4.* Compound fracture of left great toe. Period of disability undetermined. Mr. Grosso was shoveling coal onto a pan line when a chunk rolled off the pan and fell on his foot. This accident demonstrates the value of hard-toed shoes. The day of this accident was the first time he had failed to wear his hard toed shoes. This injury to Mr. Grosso should impress upon every man's mind the protection afforded in good shoes, as there is no doubt, had he been wearing them, he would be working instead of nursing a sore toe.

GEORGE BALEN, *Austrian, age 42, loading end man, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 5.* Five fractured ribs on right side. Period of disability undetermined.

George was helping a scraper loading end man change a small hoist rope on trip of cars under the loading end of a scraper unit. As he was setting a car brake, through a misunderstanding of signals, the loading end man pulled the cars up and George was caught between a prop and end of car. This accident was avoidable. Center posts for seventy-five feet each side of loading end had been removed and crossbarred. The remaining few had been properly red lighted and danger marked. Both men are to be censured for causing such an accident: George for not moving farther away from center posts to set car brake, and loading end man for failing to watch, observe closely and ascertain that George was in the clear before starting up hoist.

JOHN EVICH, *Austrian, age 49, prop puller and member of Scraper loader unit, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 1.* Fracture of fifth right rib. Period of disability undetermined.

John was shoveling coal at edge of timber line in a scraper face when he got too close to the face and was struck with the tail rope of scoop. This accident happened just a few minutes before quitting time. He had been warned repeatedly during the shift, not to get out beyond the timber line as the tail rope swung around considerably. Failure to heed advice put John in the hospital with a cracked rib and sore back. The Unit Foreman shares the responsibility of this accident. When a workman disobeys an order, it is better to send him out of a mine than to have to carry him out. John should have been disciplined when he first disobeyed the order.

MIKE POPICH, *Austrian, age 42, machine runner, Winton No. 1 Mine, Section No. 4.* Laceration of left thumb. Period of disability twenty-three days.

Mike was helping to load a machine armature into a pit car and caught his thumb between side of car and armature, lacerating and bruising same badly. This accident was avoidable. Proper precaution can be exercised while loading heavy material into cars, thereby avoiding such useless accidents.

CHARLES DRAGON. *Italian, age 48, faceman, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 5.* Fractured skull. Fatal. Charles was a member of a crew of five men working on a shaking conveyor extracting the last bit of a pillar in a conveyor room. Upon firing several shots which broke through the pillar to caved area, some rock fell from lip on top of shot-down coal. The crew was trying to push this rock off coal pile when a smaller rock fell from the lip, slid down pile of coal and struck Charles' head against a prop, fracturing his skull.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, *American, age 49, armature winder, Hanna General Outside.* Laceration of back of right hand and fracture of right thumb. Period of disability estimated four weeks.

William was moving an armature from a winding horse to put it in a motor case. He had the armature in a rope sling attached to a set of chain blocks. In lowering the armature to motor case, it slipped out of sling, one end falling to floor, and in attempting to catch the other end, in order to prevent any damage to the windings, his right hand was caught between motor case and side of armature. Probably more care in adjusting rope sling and more precaution exercised in moving the armature would prevent such accidents.

JOB WHILE, *American, age 43, rope rider, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Fracture and laceration of all toes of right foot with amputation of three middle toes. Period of disability estimated four weeks.

Job was rope rider on main slope hoisting rope. He was riding a loaded trip from a lower level to another entry above, and as he attempted to step off the moving trip at the top entry, he stepped on a piece of loose coal, lost his balance and swung around causing him to fall and several cars of loaded trip passed over toes of right foot. Clean haulage roads with tight cars, enabling the mine management to maintain clean track, are essential to prevent such accidents. Rope riders should also exercise more precaution in alighting from a moving trip.

One Cent a Mile Is the Cost of Accidents

Accidents involving the automobile cost slightly more than one cent a mile, according to figures from insurance authorities. Their estimates are that automobiles in the United States traveled 146,000,000,000 miles in 1934. In that year accidents piled up a cost of $1.570.000,000.00. This total was divided into $770,000,000 for insurance costs, medical expenses and wage losses and $800,000,000.00 represented the cost of property damage.

In addition to the losses which may be computed on the basis of cold dollars and cents comes the amazing figures of the results of accidents to the human body. During the year 1934 this same report shows that 36,000 persons were killed and 100.000 permanently crippled, to say nothing of the host of motorists and pedestrians who were injured. outside of the above classification.

If we could only remember the ABC of driving —Always Be Careful—and consider the fact that there are thousands of other cars on the road beside our own: that there are hundreds of worse drivers than ourselves: that there are thousands of cars in unsafe condition, we will realize why we are asked to obey the rules of the road and to drive carefully, always with a thought for the other fellow.

Drive safely. Live and let live!

—*P. G. Bulletin.*

How I Learned About Safety From Them

"I HAVE taken my jobs where I found them,
I've roamed and I've bummed in my time;
I've had good luck in getting partners.
And Four of the lot were prime.
One was a first class moulder.
Another a gold miner from Nome.
One was a grand old machinist named Harry.
The last a young laddie from home.

"Now I weren't much for this Safety.
But taking it all along,
It's got me a-guessing, this Safety,
And surely it cannot be wrong.
There's times when you'll think it mightn't be right.
And there's times when you think it's all wrong.
But the lesson's I've learned from the crippled and burned
Make me think that it's good for the strong.

"Now I was a young cub in those days
A-learning my trade on the floor.
French Johnny was working beside me
When the crane broke as never before.
That big flash came down with a wallop,
Poor Johnny was under the rim.
Why, it happened so quick it near made me sick,
But I learned about Safety from him.

"Then I quit the trade for the Yukon,
Went a-diggin' for gold in the ice,
Met there a husky young miner
Who sure was in need of advice.
He was brawny, and lucky, and boastful,
This reckless young heathen named Tim.
Well, he's there to this day, but deep buried in clay—
And I learned about Safety from him.

"Then I shifted from there to Portland,
Got me a job building ships,
They put me to helping a machinist,
Who wasn't afraid of hot chips.
Till straight in the eye he got one,
Red hot from the tool to his glim,
So now he is shy that useful right eye—
And I heard about Safety from him.

"Then I came home to the old State,
Thinking I'd learned a good rule,
Until this young laddie running the drill press,
Showed me I was a damn fool.
He wore a loose jumper, the ninny,
The fast turning spindle caught him,
Broke his arm with a snap like a dynamite cap,
And I learned about Safety from him.

"So I've taken my jobs where I found them,
But now that I'm roaming no more
I've brought home to you this good message,
It's yours—clear down to the core.
That Safety that you figured for others
Comes home to you now, can't you see?
Be advised by my lot, which I think that you caught
And learn about Safety from me."

—*National Safety Council Proceedings.*

DID YOU EVER:

1. *Try to button your shirt with burned fingers?*
2. *Try to eat a meal with a fractured jaw?*
3. *Try to sleep with an infected hand as a bed fellow?*

A Christmas Message

By REV. H. C. SWEZY
Rector, Church of the Holy Communion, Rock Springs, Wyoming

When Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the King, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem, saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews?

—*St. Matthew II, 1.*

TRADITION tells us that the three wise men came, respectively, from Asia, India, and Arabia. The question occurs to me, as it doubtless has to many of you—"Why should three men from such widely different parts of the then known world be led at the same time to the cradle of an unknown babe in far off Bethlehem, in the land of the Jews?"

St. Matthew seems to intimate that these men were astrologers (students of the stars), and that the appearance of a new star which moved toward the west led them, as one man, to the place where the young child lay. It is, of course, entirely within the realm of possibility that God may have chosen this means to bring these men to the cradle of the Infant Jesus. However, whether this traditional story is true or false, the question still arises, why was it given to just these three particular wise men to be led by a star, or any other means, to the historic stable? These men were not Jews, and had not been brought up or educated in the Messianic tradition; they had probably never heard, as had the Jews, that a Savior was to be born; but, they were sincere seekers for truth and ultimate reality. This sincerity of purpose on the part of the Magii was rewarded of God by their being led by divine and supernatural means to the very fountain and personification of all truth—the Child of Mary and the Incarnate God.

God does nothing without a purpose, and, by showing us what led the wise men to the Christ, he shows us, and all subsequent ages of poeple, the path through the desert of doubt and uncertainty to the (Bethlehem of) truth as it is in Christ Jesus. The three wise men knew little of God. His person, or His attributes, but they did seek the beauty of goodness.

We, as inheritors of both Jewish and Christian traditions, know infinitely more about God than did the Magii, but this knowledge will be of little help in leading us to the Christ unless we, too, like the Magii, desire above all things to know the truth and to be willing to be led by it when it is known. For this God places a star in the heavens and leads us to the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

Christmas Potpourri

CHILDREN get a lot of satisfaction in purchasing their own gifts for friends and members of the family. Mothers often find that their ingenuity is put to a severe test to find ideas enough to go round in the necessary limited price range.

"It is good to be children sometimes—never better than at the Christmas season of the year, when its mighty Founder was a child Himself."—(Dickens.)

The United States Forest Service advocates longer life for Christmas trees with a note embracing the suggestion that a living tree with its roots properly balled and packed in a box may be used indoors and later set out to beautify the grounds surrounding the home.

In Sweden, Santa Claus distributes his gifts in the room where the Christmas tree is located. His name is not Santa Claus, however, being called the "Christmas Man".

In Germany and Norway, Kris Kringle hides the gifts for the children in many out of the way places and Christmas Day is chiefly spent in hunting for them.

In Holland, Christmas cheer is dispensed by Saint Nicholas. When the natives of that country emigrated to the United States, they fell in line with our customs and use the name of Santa Claus.

In Lithuania, the children are not visited by Santa Claus on Christmas eve, instead there are numerous unusual celebrations in which they take part on Christmas Day, with many good things to eat.

In Jerusalem, the principal city of Palestine, most of the people do not celebrate Christmas, the reason being few of them are Christians—mostly Moslems or Jews. Very seldom do they have snow, the temperature scarcely ever reaching below 38 degrees. In the homes of those Christians observing Christ's birthday, there may be found some trees, and gifts are exchanged too. The Holy Sepulchre is in the old town and at Bethlehem, six miles South, stands a great church that has replaced the inn where Christ was born.

The word "Yule", used so much at Christmastide, has ever been a puzzle to language students as

to its derivation. Some have supposed it to come from an old Anglo-Saxon word meaning "wheel" because of the return of the sun after the shortest day.

The custom of making presents at Christmas is derived from very ancient usage, being a Teutonic invention. In Latin countries, we are told gifts were exchanged at New Years.

The decoration of churches with mistletoe, holly, etc. is a pagan survival.

Carol singing by waifs, strolling street musicians. etc., is an old British custom.

The first Christmas cards date from about 1846.

On Christmas morning, the youngsters in over twenty million families in this broad land of ours will stealthily arise from their beds at the break of day, bent on discovery of the particular spot where their stockings were hung, then to see what good Santa has put into them besides the traditional nuts, candy, oranges, apples, etc.

"Would that Christmas lasted the whole year through, as it ought, and that prejudices and passions which deform our better nature were never called into action among those to whom they should ever be strangers."—(Dickens.)

This Christmas spirit is the real Santa Claus—a spirit that is universal—that grows stronger with the years—that brings out the best in us—a spirit that made up of kindly thought and deeds, of hallowed memories and of "Good Will" to all.

Practical presents are pleasant, but the real gifts are the love and happiness one bestows on Christmas.

Three Christmases are celebrated every year in the Church of Nativity at Bethlehem. The first occurs in the Roman Catholic section on December 25; 13 days later the Greek Orthodox church hold their celebrations, to be followed by those of the Armenian church in another 13 days.

The origin of the Christmas carol is lost in the mists of medieval times. The institution of Christmas had been more clearly established. In the Middle Ages, and farther back, "carol" meant something more than a mere part-song to be sung on Christmas Eve and at Christmas dawn. The word in Italian, carola, means ballad-dancer. Long ago a ballad dance was performed by a number of young folks taking hands, forming a ring and singing as they danced. Many one-time famous carols have been lost, both words and music. England is the home of the carol. In France there is little of it since the war. What there is is confined largely to remote rural villages.

The good old-fashioned Christmas produces hearty appetites—and not only among human beings.

One of the strangest items of Yuletide news comes from an Alpine village, where, it was reported, thousands of famished rats had "invaded a garage and devoured a motor-car, leaving only the iron frame-work."

But the record for strange meals is surely held by the dogs who ate a church. Somewhere in the North, pious Eskimos built a church with a frame of walrus ribs, covered with walrus hides.

It was a nice church, but between morning and evening service one Sunday it was torn to pieces and devoured by a pack of hungry dogs.

The peacock in ancient times was the favorite bird on the Christmas menu, the task of preparing it for the occasion entailing no little trouble, and a resume in brief of the elaborate preparations made should be interesting reading at this season.

> "The skin was first carefully stripped off with the plumage adhering. The bird was then roasted. When done and partially cooled, it was served up again in its feathers, the beak painted with gilt and so sent to the table . . . . This 'food for lovers and meat for Lords' was stuffed with spices and sweets, basted with yolks of eggs and served with plenty of gravy. Now just a few words about its arrival at the table.—It was not served by common hands, that privilege being reserved for the lady guests most distinguished by birth or beauty. One of them carried it into the dining hall to the sounds of music, the rest of the ladies following in due order. The dish was set down before the Master of the house or his most honored guest."

Numbers of people will inform you that the Christmas tree originated in Germany. Holland and other countries also claim that distinction. Egypt, however, derides such claims, the first Christmas tree emanating from that portion of the country, its origin dating from a period much earlier than the Christian era. The palm tree is known to put forth a branch every month, and a

spray of this tree with twelve shoots on it was used in Egypt at the time of the Winter solstice as a symbol of the completed year.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific ocean, was so called by Captain Cook landing there on Christmas Day, 1777.

Among the exports from the United States to Porto Rico are Christmas Trees, New England assisting the little tropical island in making it a green Christmas.

Another custom is gaining in popularity, residents of these places are decorating and lighting their outdoor evergreens, shrubs and hedges, red and green by day, colored electric light bulbs by night, so that where "the light before Christmas shone all through the house," its brightness now illuminates the neighborhood.

What would the day have been but for the excellent Christmas Spirit spread by the many Christmas stories of the late Charles Dickens. It has oft been said that Dickens invented Christmas. Of course, we all know better, as "good cheer" at this time of the year prevailed ages previously. His "The Christmas Carol," published in 1843, has rightly been termed "the greatest little book in the world." No writer has made so much of Christmas as did he. no fewer than five of his stories centering on that time-honored festival.

It is not definitely known when Christmas was first celebrated. The institution of the festival is attributed to Telesphorus. who flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius (131-161 A. D.). The reason for the final choice of December 25 cannot now be determined. As Christianity spread. the feast of the winter solstice, the time when the day begins to increase, and light to triumph over darkness, was changed into the Feast of Christ. the Light of Life.

This is how the nations of the world express the wish "A Merry Christmas": France, Bon Noel; China, Tin Hao Nian; Portugal, Boas Festas; Japan, Kinga Shinnen; Turkey, Ichok Yilara; Hungary, Boldog Karacsonyi Unnipeket; Greece, Chrystovjena; Crotia, Sretan Bozic; Holland, Een Vroolijk Kerstmis; Spain, Felices Pascuas; Germany, Froehliche Weilnachtan; Sweden, Glad Julen; Italy, Felice Natale; Rumania, Cracium Felicitatiune; Bohemia, Vesele Vanoce; Poland, Wesolych Swiat; Denmark, Glaedelig Jul; Finland, Hauska Joulua.

Mince pie dates back to 1596 and was first made of mutton. It was condemned as "an ungodly dish."

Christmas was observed by early colonists, those of Church of England and Roman Catholics looking upon it as a festival, the Puritans banning any observance of the day. May 11, 1659, the following law was passed by the Colony of Massachusetts:

> "Whosoever shall be found observing any such day as Christmas or the like, either by forebearing of labor. feasting or any other way, as a festival. shall be fined five shillings."

This statute was repealed some twenty years later, but for over one hundred years afterwards the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian groups refused to recognize Christmas.

People Who Made Christmas Customs

JAMES I. was not a very popular king, and is chiefly remembered for his hatred of tobacco. But there is one thing in his favor. It was he who made turkey a popular Christmas dish.

In those days the boar's head was the Christmas joint. but James hated pork as savagely as he did tobacco. so his cooks substituted turkey and the bird never fell out of favor.

Talking of turkey. it was the Jesuits who first imported the bird from America. They reared turkeys on a large farm near Bourges, in France, and from there they spread all over Europe.

What a pity it is we don't know who invented the mince pie. All we do know is that they were originally made in the shape of the manger in which the Christ-Child was laid and that they were known as "coffin" pasties.

But perhaps the mince pie grew like the plum pudding which, in its earliest state, was nothing but a sort of porridge with plums in it. Our ancestors ate it for breakfast.

A king popularized the turkey and a queen introduced the Christmas tree. It was Charlotte, consort of George III., who brought the first one to London.

Oddly enough, the fashion did not take on, and it was not until about 1840 that the Christmas tree was again seen. It was then re-introduced by the Prince Consort who, by the way, became engaged to Queen Victoria on the morning of Christmas Day, 1838.

No one knows who wrote the first Christmas carol, but we do know that the first book of carols was published by Wynkynde Worde, who was a pupil of the famous Caxton.

"The House of Chimham"

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—

Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man."

A good many years ago there was published by the American Tract Society one of the most beautiful and felicitous stories of the Christ that has ever been written. The author was Edgar Whitaker Work.

The story had its origin in a far distant century. I spent an evening not long since rereading it and reveling in its simplicity, romance and persuading eloquence. It will make little, if any, difference in your appreciation of its beauty whether or not you are orthodox in your belief. "Its gentle fragrance, after a lapse of time, still lingers in the air; its beauty hovers above the hearthstones of the world; it is near to all kindly hearts and it blossoms with spring-time wonder into the fruit and fullness of noble character."

This entrancing story of the "House of Chimham" begins with King David, who, upon occasion, went forth into exile and into a friendless world. He traveled on the highway of sorrow over Jordan into the land of Gilead. On the way he met such personages as Ittai Hushai, Abishai and Barzillai, the Gileadite, and Chimham, his son.

In return for the kindness of Chimham, David gave to him a portion of his own patrimony at Bethlehem. whereon Chimham builded a caravansary or inn and he named it Geruth Chimham (Lodging Place). At Chimham there was a warm welcome for the weary traveler. a monument of hospitality and friendship. Always it had a wide open door and travelers rested and. being refreshed, went on their way with Chimham's benediction:

"The Lord bless thee and keep thee:
The Lord make His face to shine upon thee
and be gracious unto thee:
The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee
and give thee peace."

"Most of all, the House of Chimham gave its welcome to strangers. If there came one who had found the world cold and friendless, who was a traveler from afar and sought a friend but found him not, to him Geruth Chimham was as a land of sunshine. Often the traveler came and lodged in the House of Chimham and went on his way a better man."

In the course of time, Augustus Caesar decreed that a census be taken. From near and far, strangers crowded into Bethlehem, City of David, to be enrolled. and the inn was filled to overflowing. Toward the evening of a certain day, there journeyed from Nazareth a peasant pair, the sweet-faced woman riding upon an ass and the man, swarthy and strong, walking by her side, products of

"The common growth of mother earth,
Her simplest mirth and tears."

No more wondrous journey in all the world. They came to Bethlehem to be enrolled, scions of the lineage of the House of David. Gradually, they drew near to David's town and David's well where they slaked their thirst. Thence into a narrow street of

"The little town of Bethlehem;
Yet in whose streets there shineth
The everlasting light."

The shadows of the evening were upon them and many strangers were there before them from Galilee and from beyond Jordan; and fear came upon them that they might not find a lodging place. Inquiry led them to the edge of the village and to the House of Chimham. For four hundred years its doors had stood ajar to weary travelers. Vast crowds surged in and out of the caravansary, and amid the din and confusion, the host came out to meet and to welcome them. But alas, there was no room for them in the inn and they turned sadly away. In the midst of their distress, a messenger overtook them. He came from the host of the House of Chimham who could not let them go away. God forbid that he should fail in his hospitality to any of the House of David. There was no room in the inn, but would they accept lowly quarters in the stable where sweet, clean straw might be provided for a bed and where humble beasts would join in a welcome to the peasant sojourners? In the night-time and while the stars glistened in a cold sky and all the world was still. this peasant woman from Nazareth "brought forth her first-born son and laid him in a manger." In the fields of Boaz the shepherds watched their flocks by the light of the stars and listened to the songs of the angels:

"Behold. we bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people; the birth of a Saviour. which is Christ the Lord."

And thus ends. in a new setting, the entrancing story of old. In this legend of the House of Chimham. it is beautifully represented as resting securely upon the sure foundation of Christly hospitality and service to fellow men. Pomp and circumstance are not necessarily essential in great accomplishments. In the stable of the caravansary, among the kine of the field, the Son of Mary and Joseph was born and cradled in a manger.

(Reprinted from the column "As J. W. J. Sees Life", Chicago Journal of Commerce, September 27, 1935.)

Foreign Material in Railroad Fuel Coal

AFTER a lapse of several months, complaints of foreign matter in railway fuel coal have again been increasing. This foreign matter in the fuel coal, which includes scrap iron, rock, wooden sprags, etc., is very annoying and causes costly delays to trains.

The Union Pacific Coal Company staff has been carrying on an intensive campaign among its employes for several years in an effort to cut down the loading of this foreign matter with the coal. This did not stop the loading of impurities, particularly scrap iron, so magnetic separators were installed at the tipples of the mines in the Rock Springs district, and more recently at Hanna. While the magnetic separators remove a large amount of tramp iron from the railroad fuel coal, as shown by the picture, this material including MacHatson fasteners, splice bars, coupling pins, metallic sprags, plain bolt trough fasteners, mine spikes, mine track rail and other odd pieces of scrap metal, too much of this foreign material still gets into the coal. The cut also shows wooden sprags, a piece of timber, a miner's shovel, and several pieces of rock.

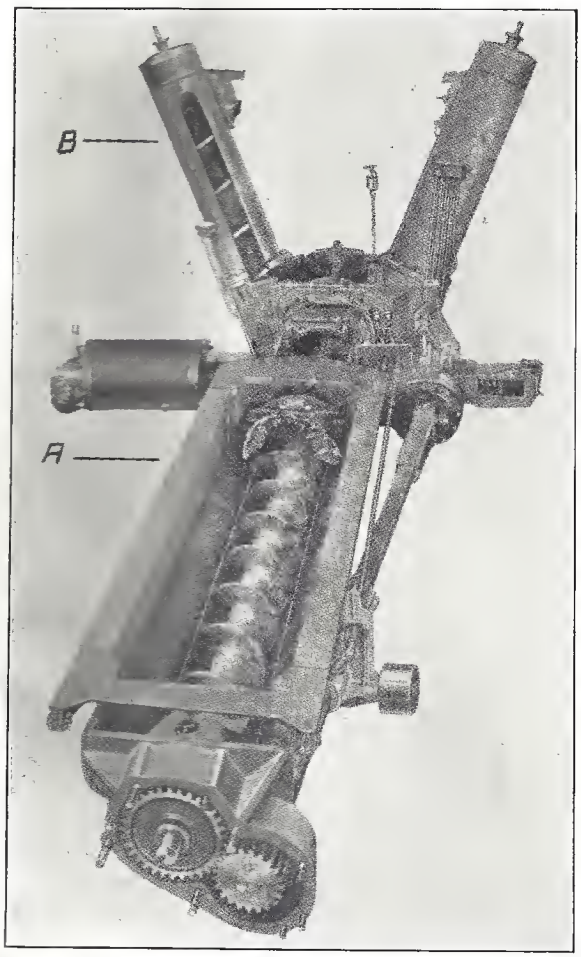
One of the types of stoker used by the Union Pacific Railroad Company is reproduced on the next page, and will show what takes place when foreign matter gets into the railroad fuel. That portion of the stoker including the long helical screw is, of course, located in the coal tender, the coal feeding into the screw chamber which, rotating slowly through the medium of a steam-driven engine, conveys the coal forward and past the crusher jaws located at the forward end of the screw. It is at this point, marked "A", that numerous obstructions occur, foreign matter drawn in by the screw until it jams between the screw and the crusher jaws, either stalling the engine and stopping the operation of the crusher, or otherwise breaking some portion of the apparatus.

If the piece of foreign matter is not so large as to prevent its passing by the crusher jaws, then it very frequently becomes lodged in either the right or left distributor shafts, in each of which a similar helical screw operates, this point of obstruction on the left side of the stoker, designated by the letter "B".

When a locomotive pulling an important passenger, fruit or live stock train, suffers a stoker disability, there is but one thing to do; that is, stop the train wherever the obstruction occurs, digging into the stoker through the bed of coal, attempting to remove the obstruction if it is lodged at the point marked "A". If the obstruction is in either the right or left elevator shaft, then the cover of this shaft must be removed at the point marked "B", and an attempt made to remove the foreign obstruction.

At times, locomotives are fired by hand into a terminal, where it is necessary to secure a relief

Some of the scrap material taken from railroad fuel coal.



Cut of stoker showing feeding screw and crusher, A. and distributor shafts, B. where obstructions frequently occur.

locomotive while shop forces cut the tramp metal out of the stoker, using either tools or a blow torch.

General Office Bulletin No. 38, which was recently issued, is quoted below:

"For considerable periods of time we do not receive any complaints from the Union Pacific Railroad Company regarding foreign material in the coal. After such intervals, we have a continual repetition of complaints.

"During the last two weeks, numerous complaints have reached this office of Union Pacific railroad trains being delayed on account of tramp iron and other foreign material in railroad fuel shipped by our own and other companies.

"This condition is absolutely unjustifiable. If we can go along for considerable periods of time without complaints, then we should be able to continue this situation with proper supervision, or at least cut down occurrences of this nature to an absolute minimum. It would seem that when no complaints reach us, there is a general let-up in inspection, with a resultant repetition of criticism.

"This condition must be stopped, and this can only be accomplished by continued watchfulness on the part of all concerned, and the discharge of employes to whom responsibility can be traced."

The cause for these repeated complaints from the Railroad Company must be stopped, and as stated in General Office Bulletin No. 38, those employes to whom responsibility for loading out the foreign material with the railroad fuel coal can be traced, will be discharged.

Government Honors Henry E. Welsh With Purple Heart Award

On November 15, at the regular meeting of Veterans of Foreign Wars, Yellowstone Post, the Order of the Purple Heart was bestowed on Henry Earl Welsh.

This order was established by General George Washington near the close of the Revolutionary War, 1782, and was revived under a General Order of 1932, the award confined to those persons, who, as members of the army, were given the meritorious service citation certificate by the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., or who were wounded in action under conditions entitling them to wear a wound chevron.

Henry E. Welsh

Mr. Welsh was born at Coalville, Utah, November 15, 1896, is a married man with three interesting children. He began work with the Company in its store at Cumberland in 1914, leaving its employ shortly afterwards, being out of our service until 1920. Meantime, he enlisted in Company "D" of 58th infantry, spent one and one-half years in France, was gassed at the battle of the Marne in 1918, returned to the United States in 1919, being discharged at now Fort Warren, Cheyenne, Wyoming. He was reemployed at Cumberland and upon the abandonment of those properties, he was transferred to Winton, now classified as a loading-end man in Mine No. 3 at latter point. He holds certificates qualifying him as a Foreman and as a Shot Firer.

Engineering Department

The Rock Springs Uplift—A Potential Oil and Gas Structure

Data collected by C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 17 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY

PART IV

*Historical Sketch, Continued**

RELATION OF OIL TO THE DOME

THE Frontier sands are very conspicuous in western Wyoming, in Uinta and Lincoln Counties. Three prominent coarse sandstones are present in the Coalville district. To the east and northeast of the Rock Springs uplift, in the Rawlins, Lost Soldier, Big Muddy, and Salt Creek fields, two or three sands are everywhere present in the Frontier, which is underlain by the Mowry and Thermopolis shales in the same way as in western Wyoming it is underlain by the Aspen shale. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that these same conditions prevail in the Rock Springs dome and that this field contains the sands for reservoirs and the source of the oil. In nearly all the Wyoming fields oil occurs at or near the crests of the anticlines or domes and is probably held in this position by water under pressure, because in nearly every Wyoming field the oil pool occupies the highest part of the uplift, and the oil is surrounded by water that is under considerable head. If the oil is present in the anticline it is forced up in the reservoir and held in position by the water and the overlying impervious rock. A well that enters the sandstone below the oil horizon gets water, and one that enters it above the oil horizon encounters oil, which may or may not contain gas under pressure. Both the water and the gas exert a pressure upon the oil and determine its distribution along the highest part of the dome or at some place where the oil is pocketed on account of irregularities in the structure.

In selecting the location of wells in order to test the oil possibilities of this structurally favorable area adequately, it becomes very necessary to determine where the oil, if present in this uplift, has accumulated and in what part of the porous sands it has been pocketed.

Moreover, it is also necessary to consider the gathering ground from which the oil was obtained in order to determine whether or not the oil could have migrated to the place where the supposed oil pool lies.

From the studies thus far made, it appears that the Rock Springs dome has in the Frontier sandstone and Aspen formation, respectively, reservoirs for oil and a source of supply with which to fill them. In this respect the field again compares favorably with Salt Creek. It should be noted, however, that no oil seeps like those in the Salt Creek field occur in the Rock Springs field, which resembles in this respect more nearly the Teapot dome, southeast of the Salt Creek field. Neither has mineral wax, or ozokerite, been found associated with calcite in vein fillings in the Rock Springs field, as it has in the Salt Creek and Teapot domes. Another point of similarity between the Salt Creek and Rock Springs domes is the large area of gathering ground for the oil. The gathering ground is, in fact, much better in the Rock Springs field than at Salt Creek. Both the east and west flanks of the Rock Springs uplift are more nearly comparable to the east limb of the Salt Creek field, where the eastern slope extends for many miles. On the west side of the Salt Creek fold the dips are comparatively steep, the slope is abrupt and short, and the axis of the syncline is only a mile or so west of the crest of the dome.

In the Rock Springs field both the east and west slopes extend for many miles. The westward dips are somewhat steeper than those toward the east, but both are ample to cause the oil to rise if it is backed by artesian water, which is known to be present. The gently dipping rock strata in which the oil originates or in which it is accumulating probably extend both east and west for long distances, possibly 50 to 60 miles or more in each direction, before beginning to rise towards the Rawlins uplift on the east and the Meridian anticline on the west. If the assumption is correct that the oil which is to be obtained from the porous sandstone by drilling at a certain point was originally distributed in small quantities through that sandstone or the adjacent sands or shales and has been working its way upward through the pores of the sandstone to the present reservoir, the quantity of oil collected in any favorable locality or parts of the sandstone capable of retaining it, will depend largely upon the area which has supplied the oil. The feeding area of the Rock Springs dome is much larger than that of the Salt Creek field, and, if the source of oil is actually present, wells located on or along the crest or on either side near the top of the dome may tap oil reservoirs that have been supplied from broad areas. If the oil is distributed regularly along the crest of the dome, according to its altitude above sea level, all the oil in paying quantities may be segregated into one big pool at the highest part of the dome or in sev-

*Information from U. S. G. S. Bulletin No. 702.

eral isolated pools. if there are several saddles or minor crests along the axis.

On the other hand. if minor folds occur in this area which do not reach the surface, or which cannot be observed at the surface, they may retain part of the oil along their axes in sufficient quantity to warrant development.

The four important geologic factors that are always looked for in the search for new oil fields are (1) favorable structure, (2) oil sand, (3) water, and (4) original oil. There can be no question about the presence of all of these factors in the Rock Springs field as interpreted from known facts in the adjacent and nearby fields. It is known that the structure is favorable, that there are under the fold several open "sands" or other porous media to serve as retainers for oil and gas, that salt water or other water is present in the sands to serve as a concentrating factor in gathering oil and gas from a disseminated state to a commercial body, as demonstrated by the numerous flowing wells, and that the field contains petroliferous shale or other fossil-bearing rocks that produce oil in a disseminated form. The Aspen and Mowry shales and the Park City formation are particularly good carriers of original oil.

The structure of the Rock Springs dome has long been regarded by oil men as favorable to the accumulation of oil and gas. Several wells were drilled on this dome prior to 1907, but none of them were favorably located or drilled deep enough to reach the more promising sands, so that no positive statement can be made regarding the presence of oil in commercial quantities beneath the dome. Nevertheless, many geologic features indicate that oil may be found, and the work of thoroughly prospecting the dome should go on until oil is discovered or until it is demonstrated beyond a doubt that the oil-bearing sands that are so productive in other fields in Wyoming are not present in Baxter Basin, or, if they are present, that they do not contain oil. The final test of the presence or absence of oil in this field, as in every other, is the drill. Drill holes put down to moderate depths, say 1,000 to 2,000 feet, will not adequately test the field. Neither should one or two failures, even of properly located wells of sufficient depth, condemn the entire field. Until the Aspen formation, which yields oil in the Spring Valley field, and the Wall Creek sand of the Frontier formation, which yields the oil in Salt Creek and Big Muddy and other parts of the Big Horn Basin, have been explored by the drill at several of the most favorable points along this great uplift, its productivity or its barrenness cannot be considered as satisfactorily demonstrated.

The oil sands to be sought in the Rock Springs dome are in the Frontier and Aspen formations. The Frontier lies at a depth of about 4,500 to 5,000 feet below the base of the Rock Springs coal group. In parts of Baxter Basin erosion has removed some of the intervening shale, and at places in the central part of the dome, particularly near Baxter, some of the oil sands may be reached at a depth of 2,000 feet. The data at hand indicate that the dome is most deeply eroded along Bitter Creek near Baxter, southward to the north base of Aspen Mountain. A point in this vicinity would, therefore, be one of the most favorable places to drill along the main crest, if it were the highest part of the dome, but it is definitely known that this is not the highest part. The most favorable locality lies along the main axis at the place where the oil sands form the crest of the dome. There may also be other desirable localities in different parts of this great fold if there are secondary and minor folds of sufficient magnitude to form pockets in which the oil has been captured.

The prospective oil sands lie at a greater depth below the surface at Aspen Mountain and at the south end of the dome than at other points in Baxter Basin north of Aspen Mountain. The oil sands in the vicinity of Aspen Mountain, however, lie nearer the highest part of the dome and therefore are more promising. The drilling already done has been confined to the northern part of the basin north of Aspen Mountain, and most of the wells drilled have not passed through the Montana and Colorado shale series.

The Aspen formation probably is the source of the oil and contains part of the oil, if any exists, in the sands of the Rock Springs dome. This oil, as well as that from lower sources, should collect in the sandstones of the Aspen itself, or of the overlying Frontier. To test adequately all the sands of both these formations, it may be necessary to drill 2,000 to 4,000 feet, the depth depending in part on the location of the well and in part on the variation in thickness of the beds from measured sections in near-by areas. The most favorable area to be tested lies along the major axis of the dome in the vicinity of Aspen Mountain. In selecting a location along this axis to test the presence or absence of oil in the Rock Springs dome, the very highest part of the fold should be selected for the preliminary test.

In addition to the favorable structure and the practical certainty that there are rocks beneath the dome which, elsewhere in Wyoming, serve both as sources of oil and as reservoirs for oil, a favorable prognostication is strengthened by the fact that traces of oil and much gas have actually been struck in some of the shallow and deeper wells drilled on unfavorable parts of the dome. The principal unfavorable feature of this field, from the point of view of the oil prospector, is the depth to the supposed oil sands and the uncertainty of the exact location of the highest part of the Rock Springs dome or of the "terraces" or crests of minor folds that furnish good locations as storage reservoirs for the accumulation of oil. The minor folds and terraces may, in fact, not be detectable

on the surface and can be located or determined only by means of the drill.

The Rock Springs dome is now classed as only a gas structure, but future drilling may disclose that this favorable structure will also produce large quantities of high-grade oil.

Article No. 18. The Vermilion Creek Gas area in Southwest Wyoming and Northwest Colorado—Hiawatha Gas Wells In This Area.

Fossil Enigma Solved

Certain small fossils which are abundant in Montana and which have been accepted for nearly 80 years as the teeth of prehistoric fishes have been proved to be nothing more formidable than the remains of ancient worms. This revelation, which is considered highly important by paleontologists, was made by Harold W. Scott, of the Montana School of Mines, following a 2-year study.

The fossils, termed "conodonts," were discovered in 1856, and have been of great practical use to geologists by serving as a positive means of identifying certain formations in which they occur. They are only about one twenty-fifth of an inch long, but bear such striking resemblance to teeth of the shark family that they were assumed to have come from diminutive fishes which were believed to be forbears of the modern shark. Many scientists were skeptical of this classification, but repeated investigations failed to produce a more plausible one until Mr. Scott attacked the problem. His explanation of the true origin of the tiny fossils is in entire accord with other evidence bearing upon the past history of the formation concerned, and has effectually cleared up a vexing question.

Passing of Peter Kooi of Sheridan, Wyoming

Mr. Kooi, in years gone by, was a prominent factor in the coal industry of Wyoming and was also largely interested in several banking institutions in the Sheridan District. He represented his county as State Senator one term and had been importuned upon many occasions to accept the Gubernatorial nomination on the Republican ticket but always declined.

Born in Chicago, he came West while still a young man and his first connection with the coal industry was as Secretary-Treasurer of The Wyoming Coal Mining Company at Monarch, Wyoming. He, afterwards, headed the company bearing his name.

He leaves to mourn his loss his widow and three married daughters.

Soap Box Derby

Won by Boyd Marshall

On Saturday afternoon, November 9, the Ladies' Auxiliary of The American Legion promoted this interesting and exciting event on "B" Street hill, the course being about four blocks in length. The street was well lined with spectators, both old and young, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather. All traffic was barred from the street for a period of several hours.

Fifteen cars were entered, and the race was run in three heats. Boyd Marshall, son of our local Store Manager, Thomas A. Marshall, was successful in landing the first heat, and also won out in the final, the prize being $10.00, his time being 46 seconds.

Boyd Marshall (center) holding his toy fox terrier, with two of his young friends.

Beyond purchasing the axles and rubber-tired wheels, the car was practically manufactured by him.

While making a trial run in the morning, Boyd and his outfit were forced to the curb by a passing auto, resulting in considerable damage to the miniature car. This disconcerted the lad for a time, but he hied himself to a nearby welder and had it in ship-shape to participate in the afternoon contest before one could say "Jack Robinson."

A Scotchman was seen dragging an alligator up the main street of his town, after a winter on the Florida golf courses.

"What's the idea?" a friend asked him.

"The son of a gun has my ball," he replied.

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

THE thickest coal in the world is in Australia, where three beds totaled 780 feet. The thickest bed in the United States is the mammoth bed of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where the thickness is 105 feet 8 inches. This same bed is folded near Shenandoah, where the thickness is between 150 and 200 feet.

In the early days of the Lackawanna region anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, the following law will appear of interest:

"Whoever shall steal a horse in this colony, and be convicted, shall pay to the owner of the horse three times the value thereof, and a fine to the colony of ten pounds, and be further punished by being publicly whipped on the naked body not exceeding fifteen stripes, and be confined in the Work House, or House of Correction, not exceeding three months: there to be kept at hard labor, and be further whipped on the first Monday of each month, not exceeding ten stripes each time."

Nearly one thousand more men were employed in coal mines in Colorado in September, 1935, than in the previous period of 1934, and about 80,000 more tons of coal were produced at the same time compared with September, 1934. The tonnage for the first nine months just passed showed an increase of close to 500,000 tons. The State Coal Mine inspector reported 7,578 men were working in the coal fields this season.

Workmen engaged in excavating a basement for the State Penitentiary at McAlister, Oklahama, struck a six-foot vein of coal. It will be remembered that the State of Kansas has a coal mine under its State Prison at Lansing.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad is constructing forty miles of new line up Dismal Valley to reach richer, bigger coal veins which its management claims can be operated more economically.

Nikita Izote, a miner in the U. S. S. R. Donetz basin coal field, has been given the Order of Lenin for producing 311 tons of coal in a six-hour shift. He was also elected to the Central Executive Committee.

A Soviet surgeon who descended a coal mine in Siberia after an accident and amputated the leg of a miner, thereby saving the man's life, has been awarded a premium of 2,000 rubles.

"Billy," a pony in a Lancashire mine, Scotland, recently died aged 28. The animal had been on a rest farm for years under the care of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "Billy" had been employed in one pit for seventeen years and had received many awards and prizes at colliery pony shows.

Visitors at our mining properties during October were: Mr. K. H. McNeill, Manager of some of the collieries of the Fife Coal Company, Scotland; Mr. Leslie C. Skeen, General Manager, Mr. Kellogg of the Fordson Coal Company, Stone, Kentucky, and Messrs. Shaw and J. R. Doolin of Salt Lake City, connected with the Mutual Coal Company.

A recent number of the "Nation's Business" carried an article on the situation confronting the anthracite industry in the "bootlegging" of its product. According to the General Counsel of the Anthracite Institute, some twenty thousand men are now engaged in the trade and "are annually robbing the industry of some twenty millions of dollars worth of anthracite."

The State of Kentucky requires that every mine employe have First Aid instruction.

The Lehigh Navigation Coal Company for 115 years (1820) has been producing anthracite coal. It operates eight large collieries and produces four and one-half million tons yearly.

In Relation to Automobile Accidents

New York's Police Department has accepted another poster in the campaign to cut down motor accidents. The new poster depicts a scene in the trenches and a scene on a modern street, to drive home the point that as many people are killed and injured by automobiles as in modern war.

Commenting on this news item, Sergeant Sparkplug said: "One way to cut down street accidents is to go in for the old T-Model—the car that made Henry's fortune, and for which the manufacturer of new parts must bring in another fortune.

"I've driven one of them T-Models for fourteen years: it's still going strong. If the new shiny cars that rush by me on the public highway last as long, I'll be surprised.

"The T-Model delivers you from the suicidal speed-mania. Again, regulating the throttle with the finger is better than doing it with the foot. The idea of turning the gas on and off with your foot—it ain't natural.

"Occasionally I've had a silly streak, thinking that because one of them new cars happened to be going slow, I could pass it. Then Maud has lifted up her voice like Balaam's ass, and saved me from suicide. (Num. 22: 33.)

"Oh, I'm proud of my old T-Model! She lifts her head half a yard above them low-down cars, rattles her bones and quivers with delight because she was paid for years ago."

—*The War Cry.*

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Golden Wedding Anniversary

The youthful couple pictured above is none other than Steve Angelovich and his estimable wife. The young (?) man is only 74 and his wife is considerably under that number of years, both hale and hearty.

They were married on November 23, 1885, at Torisa, Czecho-Slovakia, and accordingly celebrated their golden wedding anniversary just a week since. They arrived in Rock Springs on September 8, 1891, and have resided here ever since, the head of the family having been employed in our various mines at Rock Springs in different capacities until his retirement on a pension in March, 1932.

To the union were born 8 sons and 2 daughters (two of the boys deceased):

Shandow, with the U. S. Steel Company, Gary, Indiana.

Steve, lumber business in Colorado.

Andrew, Secretary and Steward, Elks Lodge, Rock Springs.

Albert, bookkeeper, W. H. Gottsche Sheep Company, Rock Springs.

Joseph, teller, First Security Bank, Rock Springs.

George, unemployed, Rock Springs.

Mrs. Mary Palko, husband employed in No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs.

Mrs. Helen Davis, husband employed by Telephone Company, Pocatello, Idaho.

Many friends, relatives and most of the children participated in the celebration at the family home, 901 Sixth Street, upon the festive occasion, and many were the wishes of long life and happiness extended by their callers, in which we heartily join.

Death of Mrs. John McTee, Sr.

Mrs. Sarah Shore McTee, widow of the late John McTee, Sr., passed away at her home in this city on October 28. Funeral was held from her late residence, 703 McTee Street, October 30th, services at Episcopal Church, Rev. H. C. Swezy officiating, interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

Mrs. John McTee, Sr.

She was born at Dalry, Scotland, November 14th, 1853, and came to the United States with her husband in 1880, first settling in Pennsylvania, then in Illinois. They reached Rock Springs in 1889 and have since resided here. Five daughters and three sons survive, in addition to thirty-one grandchildren and twenty-nine great-grandchildren.

Deaths Among Old Timers

Up to this writing, the ranks of the Old Timers' Association have been depleted by nine deaths during 1935:

William K. Lee, Rock Springs.
Gavin Young, Rock Springs.
James F. Murray, Rock Springs.
John Corazza, Rock Springs.
J. Stanley Preece, Rock Springs.
Enrico Zampedri, Superior.
William Mullen, Superior.
James Mullen, Superior.
Frank T. Konishi, Hanna.

Of those enumerated Messrs. Lee and Preece officiated in years gone by as President of the organization.

Jim, Veterinary Expert

A gentleman who read the quip in a recent issue of our magazine concerning Lao Chee's "10 per cent" treatment of a sick horse, recalled a story along somewhat similar lines about our "Jim" and his prowess along veterinarian duties. One of the animals had been ailing seriously for quite a period, and inquiry was made as to how the horse was progressing. Jim's reply was, "If hossie don't die, him going to be all right."

Charles Dragon Killed

Mr. Charles Dragon was killed in "B" Mine, Superior, on Tuesday morning, October 22, by a fall of rock. He was born in Chieti Province, Italy, October 26, 1887, and leaves to survive him a widow, two sons and two daughters all in Italy. He had made two trips to the old land since his employment with the Company. His first engagement was as a miner at Cumberland in December 1924, and, when that district was abandoned in 1930, he was transferred to Superior along with numerous other men. His only known relative in this country is Mrs. George Pori, a sister, whose husband works at Winton. The funeral was held on Sunday, October 27, interment in St. Joseph Cemetery here.

School Notes

MR. R. L. MARKLEY, Commissioner of Education under the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, recently visited the Carbon County High Schools and expressed himself as well pleased with the institutions and the remarkable showings they have made.

Rock Springs is sorry to lose one of its popular Junior High instructors, Miss Mary Whelan. She has taught English and Dramatics the past four years, and left for New York City on October 25. She was very popular in school circles and her many friends wish her unbounded success in her new field. Rumor says she will spend one year at Columbia University and, in addition, take on some training in Girl Scout work, with which organization she has been quite active here.

Rock Springs High School held its "Homecoming" celebration on October 26, a huge parade of floats entered by the various classes and organizations with prizes donated by local business firms. In the afternoon, Rock Springs and Rawlins played football, the local team winning easily.

Grover Milam, basketball coach here several years ago, now in business at Trinidad, Colorado, was acquitted of a manslaughter charge at Littleton, Colorado, when his auto, it was claimed, crashed into and killed Mrs. J. S. Brown while the driver was under the influence of liquor.

Karl Winchell, Principal of Rock Springs High School, was elected Vice President of the Wyoming Education Association at the recent convention of the organization held at Casper.

Boyd Marshall, son of store manager, T. A. Marshall of this city, was the only student to make perfect grades for the first quarter of the school year just concluded. His card showed all "A's". Boyd is a "Sophomore."

Dena Shiamanna, well known in Girl Scout affairs, had all "A's" but one, and that a "B". She is a daughter of Oresto Shiamanna, one of our miners.

Christmas Fashions

Fashion notes for Christmas morn
Smiles and dimples will be worn,
Happy hearts, untouched by grief,
And a splendid cut—of beef!
Turkeys will be to the fore,
Christmas puddings, too, galore.
Stockings will be large, we hear,
Stuffed with goodly Christmas cheer!
Spruce young firs will be well-dressed
With the gifts wee folk like best.
Paper caps, so hatters say,
Will be worn on Christmas Day;
Houses, lit by Yule logs' glow,
Will be decked with mistletoe;
Kisses, through these festive weeks,
Will be worn on lips and cheeks!

My Altar

I have worshipped in churches and chapels;
  I have prayed in the busy street;
I have sought my God and have found Him
  Where the waves of His ocean beat;
I have knelt in the silent forest
  In the shade of some ancient tree;
But the dearest of all my altars
  Was raised at my Mother's knee.

I have listened to God in His temple;
  I have caught His voice in the crowd;
I have heard Him speak when the breakers
  Were booming long and loud;
Where the winds play soft in the treetops
  My Father has talked to me;
But I never have heard him clearer
  Than I did at my Mother's knee.

The things in my life that are worthy
  Had place in my Mother's breast;
And were breathed into mine by the magic
  Of the love her life expressed.
The years that have brought me to manhood
  Have taken her far from me;
But memory keeps me from straying
  Too far from my Mother's knee.

God make me the man of her vision
  And purge me of selfishness!
God keep me true to her standards
  And help me to live to bless!
God hallow the holy impress
  Of the days that used to be,
And keep me a pilgrim in memory
  To the shrine at my Mother's knee!

—JOHN H. STYLES, JR.

Christmas Merriment

Many will tell you that we owe the merriment of Christmas to Charles Dickens. No one in their senses is going to decry the work that Dickens did in this way, but we ought not to forget the other writers who made popular Christmas parties and revels.

It was Addison who invented Sir Roger de Coverley, or who adapted him from Squire Newdegate or Arbury. And that worthy knight knew all about Christmas festivities.

"Christmas," he said, "is the most dead, uncomfortable time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much from their poverty and cold if they had not good cheer, warm fires, and Christmas gambols to support them. I love to rejoice their poor hearts and to see the whole village merry in my great hall.

"I allow a double quantity of malt to my small beer and set it a-running for twelve days to everyone that calls for it. I have always a piece of cold beef and a mince pye upon the table."

Nor must we forget Sir Walter Scott, whose centenary was recently celebrated. Read "Marmion," and you will see that his motto was: "We'll keep our Christmas merry still."

Many well-known writers of the past have helped to make Christmas the jolly festival that it is today.

The Little Tad

By HARRY LEE

Got him from the Orphan's Home.
Little, big-eyed spindlin' tad;
Didn't mind his folks at all.
Right off called us "Mom" and "Dad"—
Didn't know what Chris'mas meant!
Can you beat it? Hadn't heard
Of the Reindeer or the Sleigh
Or the Chimney——
Not a word!

That first Chris'mas! Man alive!
When he hung his stockin', he
Acted like he kindo thought
We wuz joshin'! Couldn't be
A Santa Claus—an' while he slep'
Didn't Mom an' me work hard!
Trees all frost an' candles lit,
Little, green-fenced,
Glis'nin' yard!

When he woke an' saw it all!
Mom says till the day she dies
She'll remember how he looked,
With the Wonder in his eyes!
We never knew what Chris'mas meant.
Always made us sorto sad
Thinkin' what we missed or lost,
Till we took——
The Little Tad!

Christmas Magic

For the magic Christmas brings,
Isn't only gifts and things.
It's cold sweet air and frost and fir,
Sweet as bergamot and myrrh.
It's bells above the shining night,
The gold of frost and candle-light.

For the magic Christmas holds
Is low brown hill and quiet folds.
Stars agleam above the snow,
Happy firesides aglow,
Holly wreaths and fragrant pine,
This the glory that is mine.

Christmas holds so very much,
That you cannot see or touch,
Love and faith and hope and cheer,
Jewels sent to crown the year.
It's deep remembered lovely things,
That's the magic Christmas brings.

—EDNA JAQUES, in *The New Outlook.*

Big Game Hunters

Our various mining districts boast of some *mighty big-game hunters.* Age is no bar to this diversion, as witness William Nordwall, one of our Pensioners, and George Tokola, employe, both of Hanna. The evidence is plainly visible—one deer each—and the hunting ground was in the Gold Hill country. It took only a couple of hours to bag their game after arriving upon the scene.

Your columnist talked yesterday with a couple of hunters who had slept on the side of Bull Mountain two nights in 16 to 18 inches of snow—no sleeping bags—just a blanket and a "tarp." There were so many out after elk that they concluded to go up later, when the crop of hunters thins out.

Mrs. Blupe: "Did you see the Smith twins?"

Blupe: "Yes."

The Mrs.: "Don't you think the boy is a picture of his father?"

Blupe: "I sure do—and the girl is a talky of her mother."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Over-Solicitous

IT WOULD be a surprise for many parents, particularly mothers, to learn that the care and attention which they lavish on their children is not only undesirable, but actually harmful to the children.

We see the faults in other parents, we understand why other people's children act as they do, but, generally speaking, we are blind to our own shortcomings and readily find satisfactoy explanations for the behavior of our own children.

The mother who is forever worrying about her child, who can hardly let the child out of her sight, who sits at the window while he plays out of doors, or who watches for his return from school if she does not take him to and from school—such a mother does not act in this way because she is overflowing with mother love, but rather because she herself is in an unhealthy mental state that is popularly known as "nervousness".

An essential requisite for mental health is an ability to face life's problems and difficulties. It is easier, at the time, to run away or to find excuses. Rather than write his examinations, Johnny can have a headache which will keep him home from school. When he wants something which he should not have, instead of taking time to explain to the child her reasons for refusal, it is easier for the mother to give in to the child's demands. But what of the future for a child who develops, early in life, the habit of avoiding difficulties by subterfuge, and who gains his own way by tears, tantrums or nagging? Is it to be expected that he will become a successful, happy adult when it comes time for him to earn his living and to stand on his own feet in a world whose problems will be very real and which will demand a "give and take" with respect for the orders of those who are set in authority?

Actually, the over-solicitous parent is more unkind than is the partly neglectful parent in so far as the future of the child is concerned. No greater kindness can be shown a child than to bring him to understand, from his earliest years, how to face the facts of life in the right manner. The child who is given this understanding will learn to be honest with himself, to appreciate his capabilities and limitations, and to adjust himself to the world in which he must live. He will likely enjoy mental health and be a desirable citizen in his community, finding true happiness in his work and in his social life.

The child reflects the parents, not only because of heredity, but because the parents direct the habits of life that are formed by the child. What type of adult will control the destinies of our country in the next generation depends chiefly upon the training that the children of today receive from their parents.

A Good Beginning

Start your meal well off and it cannot help being successful. A cold dish is most convenient in most households, and it must be very daintily served.

Shrimps in tomatoes are good, and if you buy picked shrimps quite quick to prepare. Cut the tops off the tomatoes, remove the pulp, and fill liberally with shrimps, mixed with mayonnaise. Put the lid on at a jaunty angle, and serve with some good lettuce.

Ham can be used instead of shrimps, and when celery is in season, mix it with the ham, cutting both ham and celery into inch-long sticks and mixing well with mayonnaise. Other cold meats, such as chicken, tongue or cold sausage are good this way, and chicory can be used instead of celery.

Eggs on Russian salad are nice, too. Take some cold cooked vegetables and mix with mayonnaise, flavored with tarragon, and make a neat little pile on a glass plate. Boil some eggs hard, cut them in half in the middle, and arrange cut side downwards on the salad—one or two as you like. Cover thinly with mayonnaise and sprinkle heavily with chopped parsley and arrange lettuce round.

Sardines or anchovies placed on fried bread or bread and butter are excellent sprinkled lavishly with chopped spring onion and chopped parsley.

Home Work

Have you a pleasant, well-lighted place for your child to do his home work from school? An attractive workshop makes a great deal of difference in both the desire to work and the work itself. If you cannot afford to buy him a desk, see that he has a table that is just for him and his home work. It will mean a great deal in his studies.

A Few Recipes

JELLIED CRABMEAT SALAD.

Soften 1 tablespoon gelatine in ¼ cup cold water; dissolve over hot water, add 1 tablespoon lemon juice and ¾ cup boiled salad dressing; fold in 1 cup crabmeat, ¼ cup celery, ¼ cup stuffed olives, salt and paprika.

Method: Mold and chill. Serve on lettuce. Gar-

nish with tomatoes, radishes, olives, cucumbers or nut meats.

FRUIT AU GRATIN

Eight canned or stewed pear or peach halves, corn flake crumbs, butter. Drain the fruit, saving the juice. Roll fruit in corn flake crumbs. Place in buttered baking dish, cut side up. Dot with butter. Bake in hot oven until crumbs are brown. Serve with lemon spice sauce.

LEMON SPICE SAUCE

Half cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch, 1 cup boiling juice, drained from fruit. (If necessary, add water to make 1 cup), 2 tablespoons butter, 1½ tablespoons lemon juice, nutmeg, salt.

Women's Activities

IN SHANGHAI, China, a group of girls of good families of eligible age are "on strike" against entering into matrimony with young men as a protest against the exemption of married men from the penalties in the new criminal code against unfaithful spouses. The code provides for imprisonment up to one year for married women found guilty of misconduct. No punishment is prescribed for male offenders.

The American Woman's association, with headquarters in New York city, has a membership of 4,000 women, of whom 75 per cent are trained for and actively engaged in a profession or business.

Crippled by paralysis since she was a child, Peggy Sanders, age 19, of London, England, earns her own living embroidering canvas purses and making necklaces of tiny beads. Her work is delicate and most artistic and finds a ready sale.

The work of providing jobs for half a million unemployed women now on relief is being handled by Mrs. Ellen Woodward, head of the new federal bureau, in Washington, D. C. This gigantic task will involve training and placing individuals, ranging in age from schoolgirls of 16 to elderly matrons of 65, in more than 250 different professional fields.

Dr. Margaret Caldwell of Waukesha, Wis., recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday by rising early to prepare her anniversary dinner, attended by eight sons, nine grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Harriet V. Smith, a nurse in the World war, is believed to be the first woman in the United States to be elected head of an American Legion post. She was recently chosen commander of No. 152 in Williamstown, Mass.

Women have proved themselves superior to men in diving for oysters.

When Amelia Earhart Putnam arrived in Mexico City after a good will flight from Los Angeles the populace turned out to pay a fitting tribute to the world's outstanding aviatrix. There is nothing the Mexican people admire and appreciate more than spectacular deeds of daring. The man or woman who can defy death and escape by the narrowest margin is the hero of the day in the land of the dons.

Since the famous "battalion of death," composed of Russian women faced immolation without flinching in the revolt against monarchy, their place in war and peace, in trade and professions, on land or sea, in diplomacy, in aviation and in all hazardous undertakings has been uniform with that of men. They spread propaganda, fly fighting planes, make munitions, maintain military organizations and sail ships.

Reports from New York convey information to the effect that a Russian steamship is there anchored which came into port with a woman on the bridge and another at the engines. Third Officer Anna Tumania is 25 years old. Assistant Engineer Tamara Tcher[illegible] is a veteran of the sea and an expert [illegible]. Maria Semenova, Lida Marchuk and another young woman are stewardesses. Not one is over 25 and all have been at sea for five to eight years.

Household Hints

A CLOTH moistened with alcohol will clean dusty candles without taking off the luster.

Rag rugs which, from long usage and frequent washing, have become so soft that they refuse to lie flat on the floor and catch on the chairs in a most untidy manner, can be brought back to their original texture by starching them. They will not only stay in position and be more attractive in appearance, but they will remain clean much longer after this treatment.

An old stand-by of continental chefs has long been the trick of using sugar to restore the "garden" flavor in left-over vegetables that are apt to taste flat when reheated. A teaspoon of sugar, along with salt and pepper, will work wonders. Cheaper cuts of meat can be made almost as tasty as the more expensive cuts of meat by this same "magic." The quantity used is not enough to sweeten the meat but blends the other seasonings and helps to break down the tough fibres.

Have you ever been confronted with the problem of tea stains on the china? From our bag of tricks we learn to rub the stain with bicarbonate of soda and "presto," the stain is gone.

If you will dip your broom in hot soap suds at

(Please turn to page 492)

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Style Fads and Fancies

PERSIAN lamb (Astrakhan as it is termed in France) trimmed coats are strong leaders and this fur is in great demand throughout the country.

In one of the largest stores in New York City there is a display of fur-trimmed coats which develops the idea that fashion calls for richer colors in coats. Among the choices presented are such subtle shades as olive green with pink, purple with mink, gray, deep red, etc.

Gray Persian lamb is much used, too, in combination with gray woolens. Navy and gray coats with gray Persian lamb, brown with brown and black with black are also promoted.

The preference in street and dress wear in the South is for fur-trimmed cloth coats of black. Almost with exception these are flared at the knee, belted with self material, full dolman treated sleeves with elbow fulness and tight cuff.

Some striking woolen town dresses are shown in all-plaid fabrics, sometimes with matching capes. A highland plaid beret to match the skirt is appropriate too, to be worn with either a plain or checkered jacket.

The town costume of plain jacket and checkered skirt, or vice versa, is also popular.

Learn These Things

There are five things in life which we ought to learn. Here they are:

1. Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine; when you smile or laugh, your brain for a moment is freed from the load it ordinarily carries.

2. Learn to tell a helpful story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick-room.

3. Learn to keep your troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to linger over your ills and sorrows.

4. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world keep the bad to yourself.

5. Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.

Girl Scout Notes

THE Hanna Girl Scouts entertained at the Community Hall October 25th with a "Just Kids" party under the chaperonage of Captain Sylvia Mann and Lieutenant Bertha Ekman. In attendance at the delightful affair were Dorothy Brindley, Dorothy Norris, Corinne McCall, Marian Stuart, Maxine Peterson, Betty Pickup, Helen Wist, Marian Crawford, Lenore Burford, Elaine Hughes, Charlotte Ainsworth, Phyllis Milliken, Virginia Wilkes, Catherine While and Georgia Norris.

During the National Girl Scout's week ending November 2, every day was fittingly observed:

October 27th (Sunday) Church Day.

October 28th (Monday) Home Making Day.

October 29th (Tuesday) Handicraft work.

October 30th (Wednesday) Thrift in home, camp, etc.

October 31st (Thursday) Anniversary of Juliette Low, founder.

November 1st (Friday) Citizenship and its obligations.

November 2nd (Saturday) Outdoor celebration, plays, games, etc.

The week of October 27th—November 2nd, was National Girl Scout week. At a late meeting of the Scout Council, it was reported that new troops are being organized and that a number of registrations have been added to others, everything showing a healthy situation.

A new Brownie pack at the Yellowstone School has been started with the limit in registration already attained. Mrs. George Bird as its leader. Their meetings are held Tuesday after school.

A leader's meeting was recently held in the Scout room of the M. E. Church at which Mrs. David P. Miller outlined the course of work for the sessions. Many items were placed before the ladies, such as regional conference camp, new uniforms, new leaders, etc. They will meet each month.

Early in November thirty or thirty-five CCC workers entered upon the work of cleaning up the shores, of dead timber, improvement of roads leading into New Fork Lake district, tidying up along the beach, etc. This should enhance the beauty of the lake and its surrounding deep forest. The men engaged in this labor were quartered in the main Scout building, permission having been given by

the Scout Council at Rock Springs at the request of the Forest Ranger, Mr. Shannon of Pinedale.

The Girl Scouts of the Young Wyoming Troop, who meet at the Community Hall on Tuesdays after school, are happy to have as their lieutenant, Miss Frances Peters. At present she is helping them pass their nature tests.

The members of the Court of Honor for this year are: Patrol Leaders Marjorie Katana, Agnes Fabiny, Elsie Vehar, Zora Kruljac and Frances Marcina; Troop Scribe, Mary Katana, and Treasurer, Mary Kruljac.

The new girls who joined the troop in September, and will be invested at Christmas time, are Bonnie Fermon, Katherine Fabiny, Alice Henetz, Betty Jones, Mary Ellen Welsh, Mildred Montieth, Fannie Bernard, Angela Bogity and Anna Yerkovich.

The Pirate Patrol, with Agnes Fabiny as leader, had charge of the Hallowe'en party. All the girls came in costume, bringing with them good things to eat. After lunch, the girls entertained each other by giving "stunts". "Didn't we have a good time at our party!" they all exclaimed as they said "Goodnight", after Taps had been sung.

For Thanksgiving, the troop sent a box of homemade candy to the Catholic Orphanage at Laramie.

In March the Troop received a scrap-book from the Birch patrol of Girl Guides of Oslo, Norway. In the near future, the girls hope to send to Norway a book depicting Girl Scouting in the United States and especially Scouting in the Young Wyoming Troop.

The Nyoda Troop of Girl Scouts celebrated Hallowe'en by inviting their boy friends to a party at the Community Hall on the evening of October 28. The evening was spent in games and dancing. Refreshments were served. Miss Corneliussen, Mrs. Henry Davis, Mrs. Richard Stanton, and Mrs. June Hatt Clark assisted the girls with their party.

Do Something for Somebody

Do something for somebody somewhere
While jogging along life's road;
Help someone to carry his burden
And lighter will grow your load.
Do something for somebody gladly;
It will sweeten your every care;
In sharing the sorrows of others
Your own are less hard to bear.
Do something for somebody striving
To help where the way seems long,
And the homeless hearts that languish
Will cheer up with a little song.
Do something for somebody always,
Whatever may be your creed;
There's nothing on earth can help you
So much as a kindly deed.

—Author Unknown.

Household Hints

(Continued from page 490)

least once a week, it will last longer. Next time you wash the clothesline, wind it around a long board and scrub the line with a brush. This prevents it from being tangled and makes it easy to wind when dry.

If you will grease your measuring cup before measuring syrup or molasses, the ingredients will not stick to the sides of the cup and there will be no waste.

Each in Its Own Place

How often have you watched a housewife frantically going through the dresser drawer in search of a spoon or fork while smoke arises from the article being cooked? This would be avoided if the drawer for kitchen cutlery were partitioned and the various utensils sorted and kept in their places.

The Spreading of Germs

It is said if the table silver in the house where one person has a bad cold is boiled once a day it will aid greatly in preventing the cold from spreading through the house. Tines of forks are said to be germ carriers in particular, unless carefully washed and scalded.

It Is There Just For You

So often when we are visiting we say, "It is a shame to spoil your pretty guest towels; I'll just use this one." Then we take one that belongs to some member of the family when our hostess would greatly prefer that we use the towel provided for us. Usually guest towels are laundered not because they are mussed and soiled, but because they have become so dusty from just hanging.

Latest Discovery

One day Luther Burbank was walking in his garden when he was accosted by an officious acquaintance who said:

"Well, what are you working on now?"

"Trying to cross an eggplant and milkweed," said Mr. Burbank.

"And what under heaven do you expect to get from that?"

Mr. Burbank calmly resumed his walk.

"Custard pie," he said.

Boy Scout Activities

The Older Scout Problem

THE New York Times of a recent date carried the article printed below which may prove of interest to local Scout Leaders in this district.

"For many years Boy Scout leaders have been troubled by the problem of the older Scout. The situation stands somewhat like this: scouting as it is appeals satisfactorily to boys up to the age of 15; then, in many instances, interest in the program dwindles and there is a tendency to drift away. Other things steal into the older Scout's life: business, advancing education, the feeling that he is outgrowing the movement.

"As an attempt to solve this problem the first National Senior Scouting School for leaders from troops throughout the nation will be held at the Mortimer L. Schiff Reservation, Mendham, N. J., from November 17 to 21. So keen has been the demand for reservations that the national office cannot accommodate all who wish to attend. The problem of the older Scout will be attacked on two fronts:

"(1) To stimulate interest of boys who are 15 years old or more—now designated as 'Senior Scouts' with their own insignia—a schedule of activities is to be worked out. For those with nautical interests there is a sea scouting program; for the campers and nature lovers there is an explorer division: for troop alumni there is a special 'older Scout plan.' One section, patterned after an English experiment, is called 'rover scouting.' Lord Baden-Powell has described this type of program as 'a brotherhood of the open air and service.'

"(2) These activities are all intended to train the seniors for leadership as future Scoutmasters and citizens and to offer them an opportunity for vocational exploration.

* * *

For Guidance of Fliers

"Few sights are more attractive to an aviator, breaking out of a cloudbank over unfamiliar territory and looking below, than white letters against the dark green or brown of the earth, spelling a word or two that tell him his exact location. Recently, under the guidance of aviation officials, Boy Scouts at Morristown, N. J., completed a ground marker for fliers and set it on top of Throckmorton Hill.

"The sign is made of eight-foot letters of waterproofed white muslin, spelling out 'Brookside,' with a muslin arrow pointing toward that place, a location on a main air route. At many other points elsewhere, Scouts have made markers, dotting hillsides with white-painted boulders that spell out locations and indicate by arrow the north point of the compass."

Court of Honor Held November 8

THE first Boy Scout Court of Honor for Sweetwater District of the 1935-36 season was held at the Junior High School, Friday, November 8th at 7:30 P. M. Over eighty Scouts and adults attended.

The program was arranged and presented by Troop 168 of the Congregational Church under the able leadership of Frank Rosendale, Scoutmaster. The Scouts were dressed in real Indian costumes and gave a number of Indian dances and ceremonies.

Committeeman Morgan F. Roberts spoke of the late Mr. William R. Lee and Mr. J. Stanley Preece, Assistant District Scout Commissioners, and then read a resolution drawn up by the District General Committeemen and Scoutmasters.

Troop 176 of Reliance won high honors with a score of 109 points; Troop 168, Rock Springs, was second, with 76 points. The total standing for the first two months of the three-month contest is as follows: Troop No. 176, Reliance, 150 points; Troop No. 168, Rock Springs, 136 points; Troop No. 169, Rock Springs, 61 points.

The following boys received awards: Billy Palmer, Star Badge and Public Health; Morton Joslin, Tenderfoot; Albert Oliver, Tenderfoot; George Bucho, Tenderfoot; Robert Graham, Tenderfoot; Kenneth Korogi, Tenderfoot; Mike Sumac, Second Class; Warren Buckles, Second Class; Elmer Meeks, First Class; Henry Dupape, Firemanship; Tommie Stuart, Firemanship and Handicraft; James Zelenka, Woodcarving; and J. Peppinger, Woodcarving.

Boy Scout leaders are busying themselves these days as to the good turns the troops will perform at Christmas. In many places, the boys have made it a practice to collect broken toys, repair them and redistribute to those in need. Collecting canned goods, potatoes, apples, used clothing, etc., etc., are other ways in which the lads could make themselves useful and cause happiness to many families who do not fare as well as others at that season, mayhap through illness or unemployment.

Too Willing

Six men summoned for jury service had cried off on various pretexts. When the judge came to the seventh he was getting sarcastic. "Does your sick wife need your attention?" "No, sir; I ain't married." "What about your business?" "I haven't any." "You think you can spare time to serve on the jury this afternoon?" "I do, sir."

"You seem to be the only man who has time to serve his country as a juryman," said the judge. "Would you mind telling me how it happens?"

"Sure," repled the juror. "You're going to try Jim Billings, ain't you? Well, he shot a dog of mine."

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

About Old Santa Claus

The dictionary merely tells you that Santa Claus is a contraction of Saint Nicholas (see Nicholas, Saint). A turning of the pages reveals that Nicholas was Bishop of Myra or Smyrna in Asia Minor about 300 A. D. He was the patron saint of old Russia, and was believed to offer special protection and comfort to "seafaring men, thieves, virgins and children." His affection for children was based on the assertion that he brought back to life three schoolboys who had been murdered. An encyclopedia attributes the name by which he is known in America to the early Dutch settlers who called him San Nicholaas.

But it little matters whether he be known as Saint Nicholas, Santa Claus, Kris Kringle, or a dozen other names, for the presence of his spirit on this climax holiday of the year is the important thing. It enters every home in the four corners of Christendom and touches the hearts of all the men and women in them. Moreover, it is essentially the spirit of childhood. the freshness. the courage, the eagerness of young lives. Saint Nicholas may seem old, but he has none of the fears. regrets or prejudices of age. He and his children stand on the threshold of the world. Their banner is good will and their goal is peace.

The Contagion of Kindness

"It was on one of the late boats, Christmas Eve. On one of the front seats a delivery boy, with a large cardboard box on the seat beside him, had gone peacefully to sleep. He seemed too young for such late work; shabby clothes and worn shoes.

"Two men sat opposite him. One of them laid aside his paper and began to glance around. His eyes rested on the sleeping boy, at first casually and then with close scrutiny. Finally he produced a dollar bill from his vest pocket and laid it carefully upon the box. His companion looked up from his paper and a comprehending smile spread over his face. He extracted a duplicate of his friend's bill and placed it beside the first. The men grinned at each other.

"A rustle of interest began to spread. Men nearby fumbled in their pockets. Coins, small and large, quietly joined the bills. Taking in the situation, he stood near the sleeping boy as if umpiring some game which all would play.

"A woman rummaged eagerly among her packages for a muffler which she laid upon the box. A knife appeared, then a pair of warm gloves.

"The boat was almost in and the whistle sounded a long blast which made the boy stir. The people looked back through the windows, reluctant to miss the last act but not wishing to mar the surprise. 'Wake up, Buddy, we're in. Merry Christmas!' called the watchman as he woke the boy. The crowds scattered to the waiting trains."

Christmas Riddles

Why is Christmas Day like snow?—Because it can fall on any day of the week.

Which key is most in use at Christmas?—The tur-key.

Why does mother never make a square plum-pudding?—Because she wants it to go round.

Why is a dog's tail like the centre of a Christmas tree?—Because it is furthest from the bark.

What letter means life or death to a turkey?—"A", because it changes roosting into roasting.

Why is a Christmas pudding like a dusty carpet?—Because it takes a lot of beating.

Here's a Trick for You

Ask somebody to select a sugar cube and to draw, distinctly, an initial upon it. Hand him a rather soft, black pencil to do this with. While he's doing this, moisten your right thumb unobtrusively. When you take the cube from him, press the dampened thumb ball firmly upon the initial. Put the sugar cube in your left hand.

Tell the person who wrote the initial that you want to see his right hand. Grasp it with your right, pressing your thumb against the palm and then quickly turn his hand over. Tell him to immediately close his hand into a fist. Balance the cube on top of this fist.

Have him blow hard upon the sugar, then open his hand. The print of the initial will be on the palm. Of course you put it there with your thumb, upon which the impression of the initial was left when you picked up the sugar cube, but it looks as if the facsimile were transferred to his palm by magic.

Anascrams

There is a new mental game called anascrams, which is played with pad and pencil. On the pad appear groups of letters, from each of which is supposed to make five or more words. Can you think of five or more words using all these letters once: TNSLEI?

To start you off, we will suggest a few words formed with the above letters

silent—tinsel

ROSE FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
Phone 123 Security Bank Court ROCK SPRINGS
BEAUTIFUL POTTED PLANTS AND FLOWERS
for your parties, dinners, or other festivities on Christmas and New Years days.

Not Imaginary Line

Strange as it seems, the Mason-Dixon line, traditional line that separates the North from the South, is looked upon largely as an imaginary line—yet it can be seen very plainly from the air. The line, which follows a true compass course, is seen every day by passengers on the Pennsylvania Airlines flying between Washington and Pittsburgh.

Through wooded tracts the line is actually cleared away to a width of 20 yards, and in other places it can be seen as the boundary of fields and orchards.

The original line was surveyed between 1763 and 1767 to settle a dispute between the Penn family and the Lords Baltimore.

Ice Skating in Holland

Recent winters have been so mild in Holland that the Dutch children have been unable to learn how to skate on ice. But one season in the last twelve winters was good for ice skating. During the other years, ice did not freeze thick enough to permit skating for extended periods. According to certain trustworthy Dutch scientists, the famous Gulf Stream of the North Atlantic Ocean is slowly shifting its course nearer and nearer to European shores, thus bringing milder weather ashore than in former years. Some of the most pessimistic foresee the day when little Dutch children will be given their skating lessons on artificial ice indoors.

Which Would You Rather Have?

"Would you rather accept a job at, say $10,000 per month of thirty days, or at one cent per day with your wage doubling each day, including Sundays?"

On the face of it an unwary person would grab the $10,000 a month, unless he had the foresight to take his pencil and figure out the one cent for the first day's wage, the wage to be doubled each succeeding day. As an example, take November with thirty days:

Days of Month	Wage	Days of Month	Wage
1	$ .01	16	$ 327.68
2	.02	17	655.36
3	.04	18	1,310.72
4	.08	19	2,621.44
5	.16	20	5,242.88
6	.32	21	10,485.76
7	.64	22	20,971.52
8	1.28	23	41,940.42
9	2.56	24	83,886.08
10	5.12	25	167,772.16
11	10.24	26	335,544.32
12	20.48	27	671,056.64
13	40.96	28	1,342,113.28
14	81.92	29	2,684,226.56
15	163.84	30	5,368,452.12

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Seasonal Greetings
NORTH SIDE
STATE BANK
"The Peoples Bank"

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The Only RELIABLE Place For
Live and Fresh Killed
Poultry
and
Fresh Meats
Is
LINCOLN MARKET
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WESTERN AUTO TRANSIT COMPANY
HUDSON 8
HUDSON — TERRAPLANE
REO TRUCKS
Established 1910
Phone 109 Sales and Service Kelly Springfield Tires Rock Springs

COURTLY CONVERSE

In a kindergarten class the teacher was having them play king and queen, court bowing, etc. Little Isadore had been chosen as king and was quietly sitting by the little girl queen.

"Isadore," said the teacher, "you should talk to the queen and not just sit there."

Whereupon Isadore turned to the queen and said: "Good morning, queen, how's business?"

SUCH TRIPS WERE FREQUENT

"Where did you go on those whaling trips with your father?"

"Usually to the woodshed."

How near is soon?—A whoop and a holler.

How close is nearly?—Just about.

What is more than likely?—Perhaps.

How many is a few?—A bunch.

When is buy and buy?—Any woman in a ten-cent store.

How long is low-down?—A foul below the belt.

How far is over yonder?—A ways up the road.

How good is pretty good?—Kinda good.

How high is over and above?—As high as up there.

When you say you don't want any, how many don't you want?—Not one.

"Georgia, I wouldn't slide down the banisters like that."

"Wouldn't you, grandma? Show me how you'd do it?"

"Mother, if your hair is permanently waved, why can't I have my neck permanently washed?"

HAS ONE GOOD FIGHT

Home from the front, wounded and walking on crutches, Mike met a friend, who asked:

"And how did you get on in the big battle?"

"Sure, Oi had the toime of my life."

"But you got very badly knocked about."

"Indade and I did, but it was the first foight of my life I was ever in that the police didn't shtop."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. William Daniels, of Winton, visited at the R. J. Matson home.

Louis Bazzanella, who has been employed in No. 4 Mine, has gone to California, where he expects to locate.

Claude Mitchell has been confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

Angus Hatt, Harold Cook and Ben Card have returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where they transacted business for the U. M. W. of A.

Mrs. William St. Croix recently underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts visited at the William Moon home in Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited at the John Soltis home in Superior.

Mrs. Robert Barbero is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital, where she is recovering from a major operation.

Daniel Retford has moved into the large boarding house on Ninth Street.

Vernie Francis, who has been employed in No. 4 Mine, has gone to Montana, where he expects to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Gras have moved into their new home on the West Flat and Thomas Cook has moved into the house vacated by Mr. Gras on Ninth Street.

Morgan Walters has returned to work after having been confined to his home with illness.

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KELLOGG LUMBER COMPANY
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Miss Helen Crompton, of Laramie, visited here with her aunts, the Misses Anna and Helen Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Matson visited at the Leonard Hanson home in Winton.

Matt Battich has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received eye treatment.

John Freeman is confined to his home with illness.

Reliance

Mr. John Kulich is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Jack Hensley, Jr., is ill at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hensley.

Mrs. John Meeks entertained at a party November 9th honoring her husband's birthday. Cards were the diversion of the evening. A dainty lunch was served at the close of the games. Mr. Meeks received many gifts, with the best wishes of his friends.

Mrs. Simerl and daughter (Georgia), of Rock Springs, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stewart.

John Militich returned to his home here after being a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and family spent Armistice Day in Ogden, visiting relatives.

Miss Orion Patterson, school teacher here, has been on the sick list, and Mrs. Joe Fearn is substituting.

Mrs. Sarah Dunn, of Cokeville, is visiting here with her sister, Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Reuter are now living here in the house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. T. Butler, Jr., who are now residing in Rock Springs.

Mrs. R. Ebeling and Mrs. Z. Portwood were patients in the Wyoming General Hospital during the month.

Visitors at the H. E. Buckles home during the month were Mrs. Carl Jorgensen and Mrs. R. Jacobs of Boulder, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stodick and Miss Richmond, of

QUIRK DRUGS
AND
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Opposite North Side Bank
Choice selection of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS suitable for all
members of the family.
BAUR'S and WHITMAN'S
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1936 CHEVROLET
STANDARD COACH
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Chevrolet—Olds—Cadillac—La Salle
See and Drive our New Cars.

"A Merry Christmas"
"CHRISTMAS CHEER" WITH AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD THINGS IS OUR CHRISTMAS WISH TO EACH OF YOU . . . . . .
ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK
Rock Springs, Wyoming
—your community bank
—neighbors of yours.

Rock Springs, visited at the Alfred Richmond home here.

Utaka Hattori, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hattori, is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Graham spent Armistice Day visiting with friends in Jackson, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Merlyn Robertson are now residing at Rock Springs.

Mrs. H. Ainscough received the one hundred dollars bank account given at a Rock Springs theatre recently.

Mrs. George Flew, who has been in the hospital in Rock Springs for the past five weeks is now at home, and, at this writing, is getting along nicely.

A dance given by the First Aid recently was a great success. Music was furnished by the Wranglers.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Morrow, of Rock Springs, visited at the E. Morrow home here.

Superior

George Cottrell and son, William, recently returned home from Albia, Iowa, where they were called by the illness of Mr. Cottrell's father.

Mrs. Dave Davis entertained her contract bridge club on Friday afternoon, Ocotber 4th. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ima Conzatti, Mrs. A. Leslie, Mrs. L. Harshbarger and Mrs. James Law.

Mrs. F. V. Hicks, of Winton, was a Superior visitor recently.

William McIntosh, Jr., of Superior, and Miss Mabel Taylor, of Mountain View, Wyoming, were married in Manila, Utah, on Saturday, October 12, 1935. They will make their home in Superior, where the best wishes of the community are extended to this young couple.

Mrs. Harry Sanger returned home recently after having spent the summer on their ranch at Boulder, Wyoming.

At a meeting of the P. T. A., held at the gymnasium Wednesday evening, October 23, Mr. D. R. Edwards was elected President for the coming year. Mrs. L. E. Harris is Vice President and Mrs. Thomas Lavery, Secretary-Treasurer.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox on Friday, October 25.

J. H. Haueter and son, Reuben, arrived home Saturday, Ocober 5, from a successful hunting trip in the Jackson Hole country.

Nie Mettam, of Carlsbad, California, is visiting old friends and relatives in Superior and Rock Springs this month.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Floretta and son, Emmett, motored to Ogden for a week-end visit, October 26 and 27. They visited at the home of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Anselmi.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Reid, of Seattle, Washington, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lisher recently.

Mrs. Edward Conzatti was hostess to the Girl Scouts at a Hallowe'en party at the Club House, Wednesday evening, October 30, 1935. Games and refreshments provided a delightful evening.

Saturday evening, November 2, a number of Superior people motored to Winton for a surprise party on Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Hicks. Everyone in attendance reports a good time.

Winton

The Community extends congratulations to Mr. Robert Henderson and Miss Helen Burress, of Reliance, Wyoming, who were married at Green River, Wyoming, on November 2, 1935. Robert is employed in the mines at Winton and Helen is the daughter of Mr. Hodge Burress, Mine Foreman at Reliance, Wyoming.

At a meeting of the Board Members of School District No. 7, Mr. F. V. Hicks was appointed to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Foster, who is now residing in Rock Springs. A rousing vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Foster for his untiring service to the School District, which extended over a period of 14 years.

Miss Betty Hanks, of Denver, Colorado, spent a short vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanks.

Mrs. Earl Welsh entertained a number of the little friends of Earl, Jr., at a birthday party in his honor. Games were played and refreshments served.

Miss Dorothy Jean Hogan, of Winton, and Ralph Smethhurst, of Rock Springs, were united in marriage at Green River, Wyoming, on November 1, 1935, at the L. D. S. Church. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Warriner attended the couple. Mrs. Smethhurst is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hogan, and Mr. Smethhurst is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Smethhurst of Rock Springs. Following a short honeymoon in Salt Lake City, they will make their home in Rock Springs.

A farewell party was given at the Community House on November 4, 1935, in honor of Mrs. Clem Bird. Cards were played and a delicious luncheon was served. Mrs. Bird was presented with a lovely gift.

Mrs. W. Henry and Miss Lois Brashear entertained at a lovely birthday party in honor of Mrs. Dan Daniels, Jr. Cards were played and a delicious luncheon was served. Mrs. Daniels received many gifts.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. John Kivi and daugther and Mrs. August Lappala and daughter motored to Laramie recently and visited with Wilho Kivi, who is attending the University.

Miss Edith Crawford, of Denver, was called here by the illness of her mother, Mrs. J. H. Crawford. Mrs. Crawford is now convalescent.

Mrs. James Kitching, of Rock Springs, is visiting here with her mother, Mrs. J. H. Crawford.

Mrs. Oscar Salo left for Salt Lake to undergo an operation, and was accompanied by Mrs. Eli Kumpula.

Mr. and Mrs. John Milliken are receiving congratulations on the birth of a baby daughter at the Hanna Hospital on October 27.

Swift's Premium
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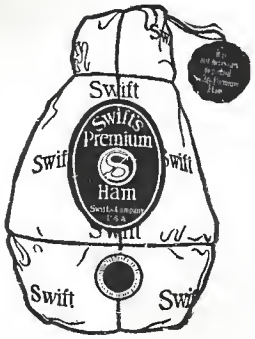

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Mr. Adolph Stebner is a patient at the hospital, having undergone an operation.

Mrs. W. A. Achren, of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited here with her father, Mr. William Nordwall, for six weeks.

Mrs. Charles Russell was a patient at the Hanna Hospital during the month, having undergone an appendicitis operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Crawford, of Denver, visited here on October 19 with Mrs. Crawford's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford.

Mrs. William Rae underwent a major operation at the Hanna Hospital. She is getting along nicely.

Frank Ryder, Jr., spent a vacation visiting relatives in Seattle, Washington; Los Angeles, California and Salt Lake City.

The annual Armistice Dance was held in Love's Hall on November 9. A large crowd was in attendance and enjoyed a good time.

Special Armistice Day services were held in the Methodist Church on Sunday, November 10.

Mrs. William Lowe and children, of Winton, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas. While here her baby daughter was baptized at the Catholic Church, the ceremony being performed by Father O'Grady. She was named Wilma Rose.

Mrs. L. C. Hurtt and daughter and son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Warburton, of Casper, visited here for a few days with Mrs. Joseph Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hapgood and son, Harold, and Mr. Frank Cowdin, motored to Salt Lake on Sunday, November 10, where Harold will receive medical attention. Mrs. Hapgood remained with him, Mr. Haphood and Mr. Cowdin returning.

Mrs. William Hapgood, Miss Eileen Lucas, Mrs. E. Schroeder, and Mrs. William Lowe were the guests of Mrs. Vernon Scott in Medicine Bow on Monday, November 11.

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Tune in our Supreme Musical Varieties over KOA—Fridays, 7 p. m., M. S. T.

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BAKERS

The Office Broom

Thomas Turchan, who, since his graduation from the Colorado School of Mines, has been employed in our Engineering Department, recently resigned and departed for Manila, Philippine Islands, where he expects to follow his profession as metallurgist. Accompanying him was a classmate, Phil Pelton of Casper, Wyoming. Success, Tom!

Manager of Stores, E. R. Jefferis, with the local store managers, recently returned from a short buying trip to Ogden and Salt Lake.

Tony Zaversnik, formerly a clerk in the Auditor's Office, now known in fistic circles as "Tony Odell", lately spent some time here visiting the home folks. Most of his bouts the past few years have been in Pacific Coast cities.

Frank Tallmire, Auditor, recently underwent a serious operation in Mercy Hospital, Denver, and is now at his home recuperating.

Rudolph Menghini, former Payroll Clerk, now resides permanently in Chicago, keeps books for an auto garage and plays several evenings of each week in a local orchestra. Almost forgot to mention that "Rudy" is married and living in a North Side apartment.

Mr. Howard Bird, of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Denver, gave First Aid and Mine Rescue instruction to a number of new employes in this vicinity during November. He also visited Hanna on the same mission.

Charles Gregory, Foreman of Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, was elected Councilman at the November city polls. He has served in the same capacity in years past.

Only 25 more days to Christmas. *Do that Christmas shopping early.*

Elmer Likes, in charge of Pay Rolls in the Accounting Department, was lucky in his selection of a hunting location this season, having secured at different times a deer and an antelope. He camped at Little Mountain, South of Green River, Wyoming.

Tom Marshall and Fred McCurtain of Rock Springs store, each brought down a deer.

Robert Carron, a former Mining Engineer with the Company, but now connected with the Government forces, was a visitor during November.

Attorney Walter A. Muir celebrated his 50th birthday, November 5, by being re-elected mayor of Rock Springs.

AND HE LATCHED AT HER

Mr. Newlywed: "Good gracious, dear, what a long pie! It is surely too big for just two."

Mrs. Newlywed: "I'm sorry, Carl, but I couldn't get any shorter rhubarb anywhere."

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OF MARX-MADE SUITS AND OVERCOATS
VERY LATEST STYLES

Come In and Make Your Selection While
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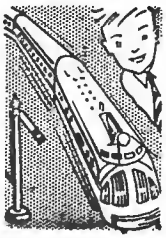

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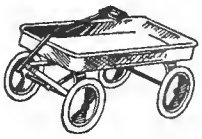
from Santa's Workshop are Here
to Greet You



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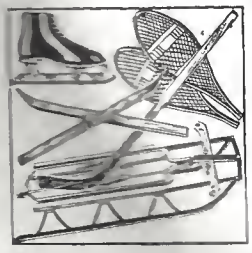

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A Finish for Every Surface

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THE AMERICAN PACKING
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CRESCENT BRAND FLEXTEEL QUALITY COAL SHOVEL

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Why Miners Demand
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2—Deep Bowl Heel—Coal will not slip over.

3—SturdE Steel D Handle.

4—Slips into the coal easily.

5—Feather-weight.

6—Flat bottom.

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Also furnished with standard long handle.

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ICE CREAM

Compliments of the Season

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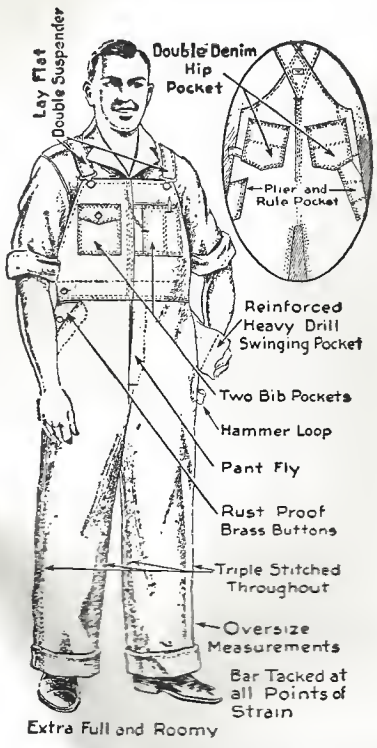

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TO YOU ALL

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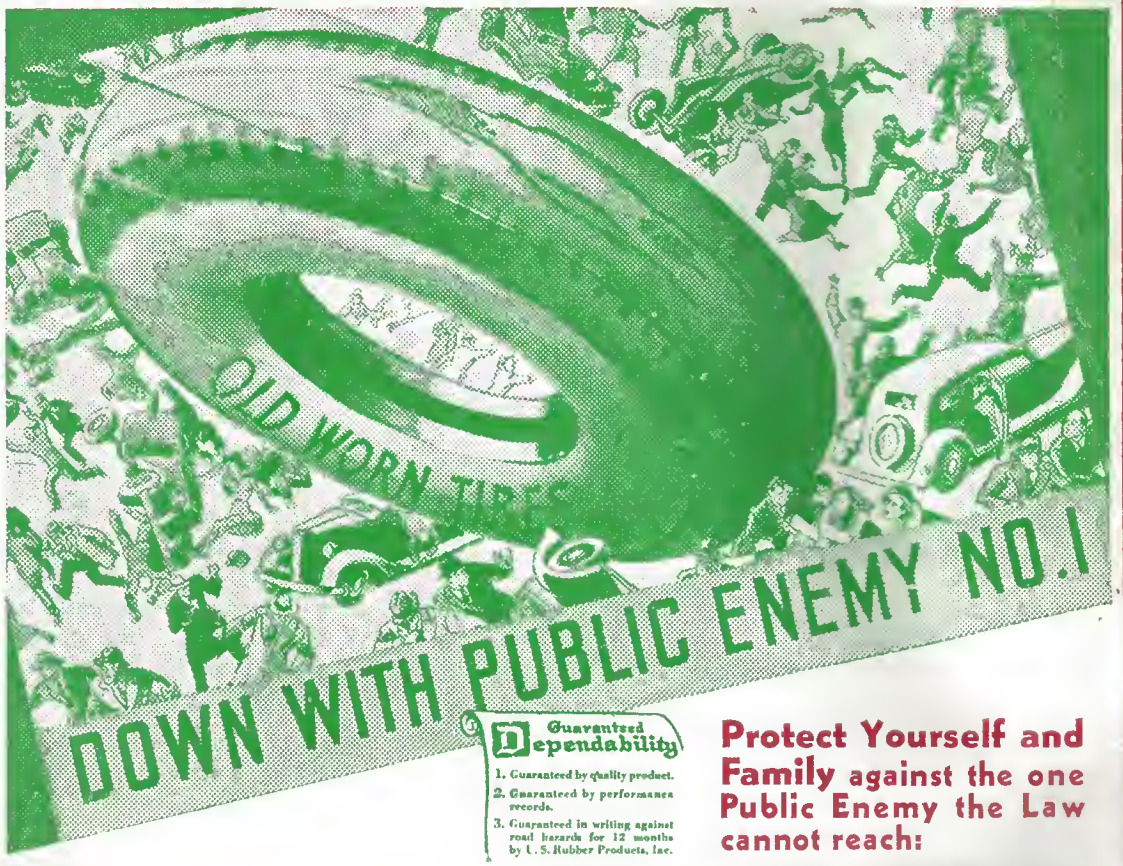

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